Reagan envoys seek to heal rift with Peking over Taiwan

From David Bonavia
Hongkong, Jan 4

The present visit to Peking by two leading American Republicans suggests that Mr Ronald Reagan is keen to repair the political damage which his pre-election statements on the Taiwan question seemed to threaten.

Peking leaders have responded to this gesture by receiving the two unofficial envoys at the highest level. After meeting Mr Huang Hua, the Foreign Minister, they have had talks with Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Communist Party's Vice-Chairman, who is now acknowledged to be the unchallenged leader of the country.

Despite disavowals from the Reagan camp it is clear that political issues have been discussed during the present visit by Senator Theodore Stevens and Mrs Anna Chennault, the Chinese-born widow of General Claire Chennault, the founder of the famous "Flying Tigers" air force which supported General Chiang Kai-shek in his fight against the Japanese.

The fact that Mrs Chennault was permitted to visit Peking at all shows the strong desire of the Chinese leaders to seek accommodations with the United States and Taiwan, rather than the confrontation which has been taking shape.

Mrs Chennault has long been sworn foe of communism and leader of the "Taiwan lobby" in Congress. Her visit to Peking indicates that she believes some mediation may not be entirely unwelcome to the Kuomintang (Nationalist) leaders in Taipei, considered by Peking to be leaders of a rebel province.

As she is going on to Taiwan, Mrs Chennault presumably believes she has something useful to discuss there after the talks with Mr Deng and Mr Huang.

Her presence in Peking awakens memories of the wartime cooperation, patchy though it was, between the Communists and the Kuomintang against the Japanese. For several years now, Peking has been emphasizing the possibility of reconciliation.

China and Taiwan already maintain substantial trade relations—indirectly, through Hongkong visitors from Taiwan—and Taiwan seamen in difficulties are welcomed on the mainland.

The progress towards some kind of understanding or union between the mainland and the island, in the medium or long term, will depend on a long series of exploratory contacts such as those which took place in Peking at the weekend.

It is also imperative for Mr Reagan to show that he is not insensitive to China's claim that the new upgrading of American official relations with Taiwan—proposed by Mr Reagan and actually carried out last year by President Carter—need not result in anything as drastic as a crisis in Washington-Peking relations, which the Chinese would deeply regret.

Arms sales: Senator Stevens said after his talks with Mr Deng that he did not rule out eventual sales of United States arms to China.

Asked at a news conference whether Washington might start selling Peking lethal weapons, in addition to the non-lethal equipment already available, the senator replied: "I certainly don't rule it out, in terms of the apparent aggressiveness of the Soviet Union."

The senator was speaking after he and Mrs Chennault had held two hours of talks with Mr Deng. He told the reporters at the end of a three-day visit that the Taiwan question was discussed frequently during their talks with Chinese leaders.—Reuter.

Hanoi 'determined to keep army in Kampuchea'

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Jan 4

Two United States congressmen, Mr Stephen Solarz, a Republican from New York, and Mr Joel Pritchard, a Democrat from Washington State, said in Bangkok today after returning from Hanoi and Phnom Penh that Vietnam had no intention of withdrawing its army of 200,000 men from Kampuchea. They said they saw no resolution of the Kampuchean problem in the foreseeable future. Hanoi showed "no willingness whatsoever" to consider participating in the proposed Kampuchean peace conference.

The Vietnamese-backed Government in Phnom Penh was also strongly opposed to an international peace conference. Mr Solarz, who will be chairman of the influential subcommittee on East Asian Pacific affairs in the new United States Congress, said a conference without representatives from Hanoi and Phnom Penh would be worthless.

The congressmen said the Governments had slightly differing views on the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces. The Vietnamese said they would remain in Kampuchea as long as there was a threat from China. They did not regard the defeat of the insurgents led by the Khmer Rouge as removing that threat.

The Heng Samrin Government, however, said once the possibility of the Khmer Rouge's return to power had been removed, Vietnamese forces would no longer be needed in the country.

Mr Solarz said he recognized that if the Vietnamese withdrew tomorrow there would be nothing to stop Mr Pol Pot, the former Prime Minister, from regaining power. Therefore there would have to be special measures to make sure Mr Pol Pot, who was "one of the worst murderers in the history of the human race", did not regain power.

One of the most interesting discoveries of their visit was an admission by leaders in Hanoi that Vietnam had not invaded Kampuchea because of Mr Pol Pot's genocide but because of China's threat to Vietnam.

Mr Solarz said everybody should recognize that Vietnam had a legitimate security concern in Kampuchea.

Border clash: Thai and Vietnamese soldiers fought a 90-minute battle early on Saturday after clashing 400 yards inside Thailand near Ta Phraya.

Two Thai soldiers were killed and one wounded in the fighting which Thai military spokesmen said ended when a Thai border unit drove the Vietnamese across the border. The Vietnamese may have entered Thailand without realizing it at the time, the spokesman added.

Soldiers detained over murder of Filipino reporter

Manila, Jan 4.—Four military men are being held in connexion with the murder last month of Mr Demosthenes Dingcong, a Filipino journalist.

Military investigators are looking into allegations that Mr Dingcong was killed because of investigative articles he was working on. The articles, dealing with irregular procedures at Iloilo state university, were published today in the English-language newspaper *Bulletin*.

Weeks before his murder, Mr Dingcong wrote to the Philippines National Press Club to complain of threats against his life allegedly related to the articles.

The National Press Club has denounced the killing as an "affront to the entire journalism profession." — Agence France-Presse.

China 'hot line' in Hongkong to trap smugglers

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, Jan 4

Chinese customs officials have installed a "hot line" telephone on the Hongkong border to receive round-the-clock calls from Hongkong residents who are prepared to give them warnings of attempts to smuggle luxury goods into China.

Those who cooperate with the Chinese authorities will be rewarded with 15 per cent of the value of any goods that are thereby seized on entry.

This unprecedented action is an extension of the reinforced patrolling by armed communist launches on the Hongkong approaches to the mainland, where over the past two months more than 20 Hongkong fishing junks have been intercepted carrying smuggled television and radio sets, cassette recorders, watches and clothing.

Adviser to Bhutto family arrested in Karachi raid

From Our Correspondent
Islamabad, Jan 4

Karachi police have arrested two journalists—Mr Irshad Rao and Mr Wahab Siddiqi—and a third person, Mr Wahid Bashir. All three worked for an Urdu language weekly.

There has been no statement on the three arrests, made on Friday night, but the provincial Government said that the police had discovered a clandestine publication group which was printing and publishing anti-state and subversive literature. There had been several arrests.

Mr Rao has also been acting as the public relations officer of Begum Nusrat Bhutto, widow of the late Prime Minister, and Miss Benazir Bhutto, Mr Bhutto's daughter.

According to a Karachi report about 40 people have been rounded up in the city in the past few days. They were allegedly planning to observe tomorrow as a public occasion to commemorate Mr Bhutto's birthday.

Mr Malik Muhammad Qasim, secretary-general of the defunct Pakistan Muslim League, was arrested in Karachi three days ago.

Mr Qasim, as well as the journalists, have appeared before a military court. The Muslim League leader was known to be active in the formation of an alliance of political leaders to campaign against martial law and to demand early elections and the restoration of constitutional rule in Pakistan.

President Zia ul-Haq, yesterday warned university teachers and students in Karachi against indulging in political activity. He said that recent university ordinances had been promulgated in Karachi to prevent the educational institutions being influenced by defunct political parties.

Festival Ballet tightens its belt

Drastic changes in Festival Ballet's plans for the coming year are to be announced this week. Intended to overcome a deficit in the region of £100,000, they include the postponement of all new productions except for the two Bartók ballets which are to be given at the Coliseum during April in a special Bartók centenary programme presented jointly with English National Opera.

Geoffrey Cauley is already working on the choreography for *The Wooden Prince*, which will have designs by Philip Prowse, and Flemming Flindt will arrive shortly to mount his version of *The Miraculous Mandarin*. When they are performed together with a revival of Glen Byam Shaw's ENO staging of *Duke Bluebeard's Castle*, it will, surprisingly, be the first time Bartók's three stage works have ever been given in a single programme in London.

All other performances by Festival Ballet for the rest of this season, however, in London and on tour, will be confined to the most popular big-scale works in the company's repertory. After the season of *The Nutcracker* now being given at the Festival Hall will come revivals of *Romeo and Juliet*, *Giselle* and *Coppelia*, to be joined later by *The Sleeping Beauty*, *Rosalinda* and *La Sylphide*.

Plans for an extra London season at the Dominion Theatre, supplementing the company's usual seasons at the Coliseum and the Festival Hall, have had to be put off until 1982. The aim is twofold: to keep costs down and box-office income as high as possible, so as to get the company on a sound footing again.

John Field, Festival Ballet's artistic director, has already explained to the dancers that a limited repertory is necessary for a period. But he is anxious that the present retrenchment shall not be seen as a permanent change of policy.

"I believe that a ballet company which is not creative soon ceases to be a company at all", Field says, "and that we have an obligation to do something constructive with the money we are so generously given by the Arts Council and the Greater London Council, who are our two main supporters. I believe that some day we can come out of adversity, and that it is up to us to adapt ourselves to meet the circumstances we find ourselves in. We have only to think what we achieved during the last war to know that it can be done."

With that in mind, he intends to concentrate during the rest of this season on developing young dances by giving them opportunities in leading roles. "I think we have a lot of young talent and it has to be given a chance. When I was in charge of the Royal Ballet touring company, I was criticized for putting on Stephen Jefferies as the Prince in *Sleeping Beauty* during his first year. But look where he is now.

"I am very happy that Nureyev will be dancing with us. I like Rudi, I am glad we have his productions of *Romeo* and *Sleeping Beauty*, and I hope he will go on working with us as a dancer and, I would like to think, as choreographer too. But when one day he stops dancing, we need other dancers and we must develop them now."

Field is also determined that, when the shorter works return to Festival Ballet's programmes next season, they shall be carefully produced and cast so as to be seen to best advantage. Then later, in the summer of 1982, will come a new production of *Swan Lake* which he intends to mount himself, with Carl Toms as designer and Maria Fay, a teacher celebrated for her understanding of traditional character dances, supervising that side of the work.

Potentially even more important is Field's proposal, already under discussion with the Arts Council, to send a group of about 15 dancers and 12 musicians on tour for parts of the year. They would appear in theatres too small to take the full company, dancing ballets specially mounted for them.

Field sees that as a way of reaching new audiences and of giving the company's principal dancers and soloists an interesting variety of roles to dance. "We can switch them around so that everyone gets a chance", he says. Several established choreographers have already expressed their willingness to work with the small group.

"André Prokovsky is firmly committed to working with us, and Ronald Hynd too. Ben Stevenson is interested in the possibility, and Peter Darrell has said that he would like to make a ballet to the Elgar Quintet. But I see this also as a chance to encourage young choreographers within the company, such as Michael Pink and Trevor Wood.

"Not only choreographers. We shall give opportunities to some of our technical staff, too, for instance to a young electrician to try lighting design for the first time. I think it is important to make the ballets look good, with proper costumes and first-rate lighting although with the absolute minimum of scenery.

"We still have to find a proper title for the splinter group. It is important to make clear that it is part of Festival Ballet, not a new company. But I am really determined to try to get that going this summer. I think it is important not to stagnate, but to make the most of what we have. I was reading the sad news about D'Oyly Carte Opera, and I want to make sure that we never get into the position where we can be criticized as they have been.

"I don't see Festival Ballet as being in competition with other companies. We each have something different to offer; that's why I try to see what everybody else is doing. The number of companies we have in this country and the standard they keep up seems to me pretty good: we have to keep it that way."

John Percival

John Field rehearsing his company

L'elisir d'amore
Covent Garden

John Higgins

It has taken London far too long to have its first sight and sound of Nicolai Gedda's Nemorino, which came in Covent Garden's revival of *L'elisir d'amore* on Thursday. It has for some years been one of Gedda's most carefully conceived interpretations and was probably seen at its peak in Otto Schenk's sun-drenched production for the 1973 Vienna Festival.

Nearly eight years have passed since then. Gedda can shake almost three decades from his appearance with the help of a wig of bushy brown hair. And, once the evening has got going, in the voice suggests that it is 20 years younger than it really is. "Una furtiva lagrima" in the final scene had a taste of honey, a softness and delicacy achieved only by those who are pretty sure of a final ovation before they have even sung the opening bars. Gedda duly received it and fully deserved it.

Earlier it was a different matter. Nemorino's entrance aria, "Quanto è bella", sounded thin and shows the eye which was caught and not the ear. The Geddan Nemorino is a put-upon, subservient figure. The hunched shoulders always seem ready to tilt in the hope of the least crumb of a compliment from the rich and beautiful world, in the present case, Adina. The straw hat, bedraggled after much anxious twisting in the hands, would receive a sou, if a sou were to be had. It was not until Nemorino had downed his bottle of Bordeaux from Dr Dulcamara—claret came a little cheaper in those days—that the voice really loosened. From there on Nicolai Gedda produced the kind of a performance which should be caught by all those who care about the art of singing.

Gedda and Geraint Evans must share almost 60 years of singing on stage between them. Sir Geraint's Dulcamara has been a lynchpin of John Copley's production since its inception: he is a popinjay of a travelling quack, who even resorts to taking his own medicine, which looks like a discontinued line of some bathroom cleanser, when it appears to be working for Nemorino. The relish and precision Gedda and Evans put into each movement probably make Daniela Mazzucato's Adina look less experienced than it actually is.

She is a very musicianly singer, as Stanley Sadie remarked when she first appeared here in the same role, and a very pretty one. But she is not mettlesome enough for the wayward Adina and the voice tends to thin out at the top. She would appear to better advantage in a production more sentimental than John Copley's jolly assembly of cut-out sets from a high class toy theatre. Alberto Rinaldi, familiar to Glyndebourne audiences, makes his London debut as the dashing red, yellow and blue sergeant, Belcore. He too made a hesitant impression in his opening aria but warmed up mightily thereafter.

Much the same applied to the evening's other debutante, the conductor, Claudio Scimone, who impressed with his musical good manners and sense of a Donizetti style but declined to join in the sense of fun emanating from the stage. But he too responded once the cork had been drawn from the Bordeaux. *In vino felicitas.*

This review is reprinted from Friday's later editions.



Nicolai Gedda (left) and Geraint Evans

Not at all shabby
Tosca
Coliseum

Stanley Sadie

It looked much the same as before; but it was in fact a new production of *Tosca* that opened on Saturday night. Margaret Harris's sets remain, touched up here and there perhaps, certainly more tellingly lit than I remember from recent revivals: dawn on top of the Castel Sant'Angelo had some oddly selective sunbeams to begin with, but the first act, in San Andrea della Valle, was truthful to the eye, both in the desolate gleams in the half-darkness as the curtain rose and in the more brilliant light for the *Te Deum* later.

This particular scene was improved in other ways. Stefan Janski's restaging has the crowds moving more plausibly than before, and it sensibly eliminated the extraneous extras earlier in the act. His production is keenly alive to the music and the words, and aware of Puccini's detailed stage directions. The conflict between Tosca and Scarpia was full of sensitive observation (I liked in particular the alert treatment there and elsewhere of Spoletta, sharply portrayed by Terry Jenkins); the timing of action to music, here—especially after the killing of Scarpia—and in the lovers' final scene, in the last act, was unerringly exact. Produced as well as this, *Tosca* is superlative music theatre, certainly not shabby or merely a shocker.

It was excellently conducted, too, by Mark Elder: fiery to a degree in Act I, with those ferocious Scarpia chords rasping out, powerful in rhythm in the lyrical music and packed with intensity in the torture scene and particularly the scene of the killing. Minor imperfections in the cello ensemble in Act III were the solitary flaw in what we heard from the pit.

The only major survivor from previous casts, ironically, was the Scarpia, Neil Howlett: a powerful, strongly pointed impersonation, with plenty of metal in the voice, and insinuating tones as well. The Tosca and the Cavaradossi, I understand, were both suffering from colds and sore throats, but one would scarcely have guessed it, except perhaps in the knowledge that Charles Craig can sing even more sturdily, or when Linda Esther Gray showed faint hints of strain at the end of Act II. Miss Gray makes a natural Tosca, with a bright, vibrant ring to her middle and upper registers and ample passion for "Vissi d'arte"—and she hits off nicely the hot, jealous temperament. Mr Craig showed his familiar gifts, most of all his capacity for sustaining a long expressive line. A word of praise too for Richard Angas's anxious Angelotti. A splendid evening.

All amid the encircling gloom
Rock Week
ICA

Richard Williams

No rock musician with a message of hope or even a desire to place a tentative bet on the ultimate victory of the human spirit would have stood much of a chance at the ICA last week. The Rock Week was intended to be a thermometer inserted in the armpit of the nation's youth; it came up with a single reading: Despair. Band after band arrived on stage cloaked in gloom, intent on delivering humourless visions of a world going mad. The result of this barrage of the abrupt and the abrasive was, inevitably, a complete reduction of any sense of shock; by the late on Saturday night, the howls of protest seemed almost comfortably familiar.

The limited range of material, both musical and emotional, permissible within this kind of music is so well-worn that only real imagination can revive it. The Sound, a London quartet who headlined on Friday, have a head start by looking atypical. No carefully-preserved leanness here: Their leader, Adrian Borland, who sings and plays guitar, appears positively well fed. Yet, of all the musicians, he alone articulated his anger clearly and effectively, taking the common subjects and bringing them to life.

There is nothing particularly novel about the Sound's music. The drummer and the bass guitarist make a capable rhythm section, while Bi Marshall generally uses her small synthesizer only for background colouration. At the moment, too, Borland's attitude to structure lacks a sense of variety and the band betray the presence of weaker songs by occasionally overplaying. Sometimes, though, as on "I Can't Escape Myself" and "Hour of Need", the elements match and the playing takes on a perfect economy. The very best of their pieces—"Missiles", a great modern protest song, and the ecstatic "Heartland"—are spellbinding, with a passion to match anyone's.

The Basement 5, whose singer is the talented photographer Dennis Morris, aim much lower, at a simplified version of Public Image Ltd's off-centre ranting. They even use one of PIL's former drummer's, Richard Dudanski, but their range is so restricted that Morris's songs merge into one long and largely uninteresting blur. The extravagant dub-derived vocal effects and siren guitar of "Riot" escaped from the mould, hinting at what might be achieved.

They were preceded by Redbeat, who worked along the same lines but boasted a more incisive drummer and an inventive guitarist, whose restless lines seemed closer to Jim McGuinn's old raga-rock than to the deformed disco of PIL's Keith Levene. Like others before and after them, though, Redbeat were dragged down by the need to conform to the prevailing glumness.

Book review

The Mystique of Flying
By Harry Bauer

(*W. H. Allen*, £4.95)

The word mystique did not worry me. Flying must have something of that. But I had not at first noticed the subtitle, "Exploring Reality and Self". Another of those endless probings into the mixed-up American id? My heart nose-dived. The earth rushed up. This time I had had it.

Nothing of the kind. Harry Bauer proves the very man to have up front in the lefthand seat. Relaxed, coordinated, happy in his work, embracing the sky like a lover, he would not get us into a dive anyway, unless from a technical hitch. Even then he would pull us out and touch down on silk.

Lately a teacher of English and Social Science, now a flight instructor at Oaklands, California, he does not fly airliners (and deplores the way their cabins are tricked out to kid us we are not flying, thus spoiling our fun) and that is too bad. I should be insisting on him by name at my next check-in, refusing all others. And had he got to me a couple of decades earlier, I should have rushed off at his last page to acquire my pilot's certificate. It is impossible not to believe, after reading him, that this document is the admission ticket to a world of release, fulfilment and the expanded life. And not simply while you are up there, a transient escaper. Back down below, among the foot-rooted clods, you see them as only half alive.

Saint-Exupéry felt this. In the bus one day to the airport and his mail plane he looked at his fellow-passengers, the clerks and petty officials, with pity and joy. For them, one more day of stunted routine and office squabbles. For him, the air.

Bauer's book is not about flying. Well, there are bits. Some fascinating: the laws of aerodynamics, a pilot's mnemonics for the safety-check. Some comforting, if you are one of those whose knuckles whiten at take-off: remember next time that your 747, say, can not help taking off. "As the speed increases ... the shape of the airplane begins to do its work, and we lift gently into the air."

But the comfort and fascination lie chiefly in the author's proposition that all men are equal. Or can be. Fliers and clods alike. The flier has the better chance of finding what body and mind can do. He has to, and without anxiety, tension, self-doubt. The rest of us, though, in our secure, bored, unstretched existence, always with someone else to lean on, obsessed with "getting on" (but getting where?) can also learn to extend ourselves beyond what we cloddishly accept as life's imposed limitations.

My feeling, despite an habitual rejection of all such stuff, is that I might have a go. Like the pilot's certificate, I have left it a bit late. Probably nothing will come of it. But to see what one might do is something. A step. You never know.

It is a short work, ideal for a short hop. London to Nice, perhaps? Because if you believe that flying-books, like flying-movies, are no way to pass flying-time, this one could be the absorbing exception. Besides, you can always pretend that it is Harry who is in charge up front. Or someone equally happy to be there.

Basil Boothroyd

The History Man
BBC 2

Michael Ratcliffe

That Malcolm Bradbury remains a delicate surgeon of the *Zeitgeist* (whichever, and wherever, it is) was clear from *Standing in for Henry*, a sharp but touching comedy of the Sixties transmitted in the "Playhouse" slot on December 19 and all but buried under the effluence of low-risk, non-toxic waste that has choked the television schedules almost ever since.

Henry reconsidered the earnest assumptions of permissiveness in provincial England through the darkling glass of 1980 whilst still allowing them a measure of sympathy and understanding. Something similar, though less intentional, seems to have happened in Christopher Hampton's intelligent and entertaining adaptation of Bradbury's 1975 novel about wickedness on a white-tiled campus during the ideological tea-break of 1972. *The History Man* was one of the fiercest and funniest British novels of the Seventies, but the tone here is closer to the picaresque resilience of *Lucky Jim* or *Tom Jones* than to Goya's painting *Dog buried in sand* which, used on the original jacket, suggested that a new Dark Age for freedom and survival was about to begin.

From the start Mr Hampton has had to abandon the novel's most memorable and incisive feature: the savage and unforgiving narrative voice which moves the characters about like an avenging puppeteer. Without that vice-like grip to hold him in check, and in the performance of an actor like Antony Sher, the villainous sociologist Kirk takes off and is positively seen to be fuelled by what readers of the novel must only take for granted—an irresistible, stoat-like charm. In the first two episodes he only bares his teeth once, engaging in serious class warfare with a pupil, George, whereas the novelist shows us their sharp little points throughout.

Michael Wearing's production, directed by Robert Knights, is somewhat leisurely, but of a piece with Hampton's gentler irony and exceedingly well cast. Kirk's wife and partner in Kirkness and perpetual revolution, the caftanned Barbara (Geraldine James): the voracious nympho Felicity (Veronica Quilligan) and the indestructibly masochist Henry (Paul Brooke) are particularly perfect. Bradbury writes some of the best dialogue in the business—the novel abounds in it—and Hampton has selflessly used a good deal whilst tightening it up for better dramatic effect here and there. Paul Howell's and Ann Jenkins's graphics sum it up nicely: the clenched fist of People's Power melts into a corkscrew which opens a bottle of plonk which pops like a toy revolutionary gun. Lovely, but what about the terrified dog and the fatal encounter between private morality and social conscience? The novelist, so far, has proved irreplaceable.

Cinderella
Covent Garden

John Percival

David Drew and Brian Shaw, who played the stepsisters in the Royal Ballet's *Cinderella* on Saturday afternoon, are gentler and less pushy than this season's other cast, and consequently more genuinely amusing. Drew, whom I had not seen before in this role, shows that even the more bossy of the sisters can be pathetic too, and the ballet gains from that insight.

All the same, I cannot help feeling that the time has come to revert to having women play the parts, as Ashton originally intended. Just think what Monica Mason and Lynn Seymour might make of them, among several names springing to mind. The change would move the ballet away from the irrelevant pantomime image and would also help avoid invidious comparisons with the former inimitable casting of Helpmann and Ashton.

Many other roles at this performance were taken by dancers new to them. Wendy Ellis in the title part goes at all her solos confidently, but there is not much sensibility in the way she dances the duets, even with so ardent a partner as Mark Silver. It is a pity, too, that she seems to have only two expressions—apparently alarmed or broadly cheerful—so that no real character comes through.

The dancing honours, for spirit as well as style, go to the new quartet of Seasons' fairies. Julie Rose's effervescent gaiety as Spring, Bryony Brind's sinuously waving arms as Summer, Madonna Benjamin's speed and assurance as Autumn and Fiona Chadwick's cool elegance as Winter, make this young group an unusually pleasing and well-balanced team.

Douglas Howes proves a sprightly jester; ideally a little more height in his jumps would be desirable, but he already shows a nice balance between facetiousness and melancholy in his acting. Emanuel Young's conducting reveals sympathy for Prokofiev's best ballet score.

Pauk/Schiff
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Hilary Finch

Like Prospero's magic island, the Queen Elizabeth Hall, in the second of its nine "Mainly Mozart" recitals, was filled last Friday with sounds and sweet airs that give delight and hurt not, so finely spun and elusive in their beauty were the performances by György Pauk and András Schiff of two Mozart violin and piano sonatas, framed by Schubert's Rondo in B minor and his Fantasy in C.

The two Schubert pieces were written for the virtuoso Czech violinist Josef Slavik; yet on this occasion one was aware of the undeniably virtuoso character of both writing and performance only on reflection, so fully assimilated into the expressive part of the music was the technical accomplishment of each performer.

Each episode of the Rondo took on a colour of its own, Schiff's piano part sparkling here in anticipation, there in imitation of the lithe, sweetly-intoned violin phrases. As if in preparation for the third movement of Schubert's Fantasy in C with its variations of his own song "Sei mir Gegrüsst", Pauk sounded and even looked at times as if he were singing his way through its opening Andante Molto, catching its melody with great eloquence and finesse of tone over the shimmering movement of Schiff's subtle, delicately controlled accompaniment.

Particularly memorable was the freshness of tone which coloured the strength of Schiff's accompaniment to the pizzicato variation and the intense energy generated by both players for the final Allegro, with its tautly pointed violin playing and sensitively blended pedalling.

Just before the interval we heard Mozart's Sonata in A, K526, the last of the three "greats", the spare mysteries of its slow movement most beautifully searched out and shared between the violin's tapering phrases and the piano's poise and weighted sentences, its outer two movements deftly phrased and fluently joyful. The two-movement K304 Sonata in E minor after the interval was performed with that combination of ingenuous delight tempered with wonder which characterized the entire evening's playing.

Football

With a flourish Dutch masters put bold Villa firmly in the shade

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Ipswich Town 1 Aston Villa 0

Adjacent in the league and separated only by a decisive moment of Dutch mastery in the third round of the FA Cup at Portman Road on Saturday, Ipswich Town and Aston Villa again produced impressive touches, awesome speed and aggression in abundance, yet the sum of the components was disappointing. Villa really should have punished Ipswich for an inaccurate second half.

Despite the delicate skill of Cowans and the unusual promise of Shaw, Villa are still fundamentally a team unmistakenly developed on traditional strengths, and here they were undoubtedly the stronger and more durable side, but Ipswich have Thijssen and Muhren and that, at certain times in any game, elevates them high above teams who would run for ever. For a while the Dutchmen left Villa looking-in on some superior version of football. The Colours faded but Villa suffered the consequences.

A combination of confusion and absolute certainty of purpose led to the goal that brought the same result as in the league last September. Butcher had obstructed Shaw during a Villa attack which immediately broke down. The referee, who was always inclined to encourage a free-flow and suffered the usual criticism for his efforts, called no offence and Thijssen was left in possession. With baffling changes of balance he beat two men and found Muhren who quickly swung the ball across field for Wark to head down, Brazil to bustle through the penalty area and give Mariner the job of driving the ball across the line.

Ipswich ruled the half with their imagination. Brazil was particularly effective in attack, feeding off the ideas that came from his midfield, and only Rimmer's reliability in the Villa goal kept Ipswich from a more comfortable lead. A wonderfully well-timed and important tackle by Evans as Brazil closed in ensured Villa's continued interest, as did Rimmer's fine save from Wark's shot. Then, almost as if the tide had turned, Ipswich's invention ebbed away.

Although direct shots at goal were rare, Villa probed the Ipswich defence with continuous attacks. Butcher seemed to attract the ball away from them, either clambering above Withe or hammering clearances that may not have been constructive but eased the tension. Withe, so effective in the league game when Morley served him more invitingly from the wing, became tired of Butcher's rugged marking.

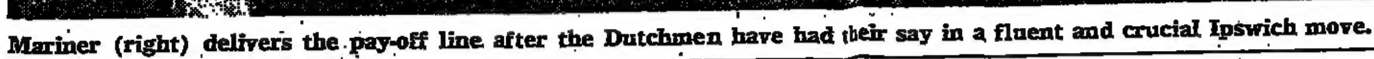
Bobby Robson admitted that without home advantage the result may well have gone against Ipswich, and Ron Saunders mentioned that a save by Cooper from Cowans's shot after a free kick convinced him that it was not Villa's day. Indeed, both made fair comment.

IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper; G. Burley, M. Mills, F. Thijssen, R. Osman, T. Butcher, J. Wark, A. Muhren, P. Mariner, A. Brazil, E. Gates.

ASTON VILLA: J. Rimmer; K. Swain, G. Williams, A. Evans, K. McNaught, D. Mortimer, D. Bremner, G. Shaw, P. Withe, G. Cowans, A. Morley (sub. D. Geddis).

Referee: G. Courtney (Spennymoor).





Mariner (right) delivers the pay-off line after the Dutchmen have had their say in a fluent and crucial Ipswich move.

Neal's men flattered by a brittle defence

By Gareth Bowen

Swansea City 0 Middlesbrough 5

Ayresome Park must not get too excited over Middlesbrough's rout of Swansea City at the Vetch Field where they had come hoping only to contain the most improved side in the second division. Their taciturn manager, John Neal, summed it up: "We weren't very good—and they deserved to be punished!"

So hardly a pointer to Wembley for a club which have never reached an FA Cup semi-final. Swansea, in turn, must try to recreate the fighting qualities of the makeshift team which beat Liverpool and went on to a semi-final place in 1964. They have now conceded 11 goals in the last four games and the brilliance of their Welsh international front runners no longer hides the brittle, disorganized defensive cover behind them.

West Ham could tear it apart in next Saturday's top of the table match. Middlesbrough did precisely that—even without their injured midfield men, Johnston and Armstrong. Missing, too, was their effervescent Yugoslav, Jankovic. Swansea's manager, John Toshack, may well have revealed his true concern by resting the not fully-fit Leighton James and allowing his side to wend wingless to slaughter.

James might have prised open Middlesbrough's defence down the left, where their veteran full back, Craggs, was cautioned and then booked for clumsy tackles on Giles, who had replaced the injured striker, Charles, at half time. It was Charles's head, in fact, which posed most problems during Swansea's opening flurry, when short range volleys from Curtis and Robbie James produced brilliant reaction saves from Platts.

But with Charles visibly slowing after a knock, Middlesbrough's eight-man defence sat back and waited patiently, while their former midfield general, Mahoney, wove pretty patterns with Curtis, and his full backs Attley and Hadziabdic, moved up riskily.

The middle defenders, Ashcroft and Nattrass held firm while Swansea persisted in central attack—and the platform was established for counterthrust. Yet Middlesbrough waited until two minutes from half time before scoring twice to settle the match. Proctor, their fast diagonal runner from deep positions, won a corner on the left, which Hadziabdic scrambled off the line and Swansea's defenders were still arguing when Ashcroft trundled up unmarked to head a quickly taken second corner kick.

Mr Toshack blamed that dreaded football malady "indiscipline" afterwards and his defence was hopelessly square when Angus, a young reserve, scored the second crucial goal. Three quick breaks in the second half completed Middlesbrough's tally: two admirable demonstrations in the penalty area of close control and oblique despatch from Hodgson and a picturesque bicycle kick from Cochrane. He nearly made it six in injury time.

SWANSEA CITY: D. Stewart; D. Attley, D. Hadziabdic, D. Rushbury, L. Phillips, N. Stevenson, J. Mahoney, R. James, A. Curtis, J. Charles (sub. D. Giles), N. Robinson.

MIDDLESBROUGH: J. Platts; J. Craggs, I. Bailey, M. Angus, W. Ashcroft, I. Nattrass, T. Cochrane, R. Proctor, D. Hodgson, D. Shearer, McAndrew.

Referee: J. B. Worrall (Warrington).

Sole minnows outlive the illustrious

By Norman Fox

The third round of the 100th FA Cup ruffled a few reputations and discharged two of history's most famous contributors: Aston Villa, the most successful of them all, with seven victories, and Arsenal, the most frequent visitors to finals, 11 including the last three.

The round did little for fantasy. Altrincham had the pleasure of scoring a penalty against Liverpool at Anfield, yet were swept away by 4—1 to be left hoping that they still did enough for their long-term objective of winning a Football League position; Maidstone lost, defiantly, 4—2 to Exeter; but Enfield's number goes into the bag for today's fourth-round draw after drawing at Port Vale, so they can claim to have outlasted some illustrious names.

The holders, West Ham United, the European Cup winners, Nottingham Forest, and Manchester United have to play again. The cup has special personal meaning for each of those who aspire, however vainly, to Wembley's stage. Preston North End's 4—3 defeat by Bristol Rovers, who led 4—0 at half-time, ended a dream of restored eminence in their own centenary year, and Swansea's vision of promotion and a long lucrative life in the cup disappeared in the day's heaviest defeat, 5—0 at home to Middlesbrough, who could offer good value to the betting man.

Bolton Wanderers led Nottingham Forest, 3—2, at the City ground until Ponte, the Swiss international, rescued Forest with an equalizing goal. Peter Taylor, Forest's assistant manager, said they were delighted with the result because they did not deserve it. Francis had given them the lead but two goals from a young Scot, Hoggan, who was playing in his first FA Cup tie, disturbed Forest, who replay tomorrow, the sixth anniversary of Brian Clough's appointment.

Should West Ham fail in their replay at Wrexham tomorrow, London will be modestly represented in the last 32. Having lost Arsenal, Crystal Palace, Chelsea and Orient, the capital's hope will rest with the winners of Wednesday's replay between Tottenham Hotspur and Queen's Park Rangers, the third division's leaders, Charlton Athletic, and Fulham, who have yet to overcome Bury.

Without Ardiles, who is in Uruguay playing for Argentina in the increasingly messy World Cup winners' tournament, Tottenham decided on a cautious approach at Loftus Road. Bearing in mind the frailty of their defence, one would have thought that Spurs were asking for trouble, but they survived a scrappy tie. It is unlikely that London will find a replacement for Arsenal, whose demise last season encouraged thoughts of another long campaign. An own goal by Sansom effectively smothered all hope five minutes from the end at Everton.

The loss of Crystal Palace was to be expected. Their tactical approach was no surprise to Manchester City, a member of whom related that Palace tried to keep possession when it would have been better to move the ball around. Malcolm Allison's confidence in the City players to do more than the simple things well contributed to the losing of his job at Maine Road, and it will be interesting to see whether Saturday's 4—0 defeat for his new side alters his attitude and that of Palace, who must decide whether he should have an extended contract.

Sea wind all but blows United away

By Tom German

Manchester United 2 Brighton 2

It was, perhaps, not the ideal time for Manchester United to have to face Brighton. Eighteen drawn matches in all competitions, together with the prolonged wait for wounded to respond to treatment, has tempered their belief in themselves; Brighton, on the other hand, are stepping out perkily now after a faltering start and showed a collective intent which could so easily have taken them into the fourth round of the FA Cup without the need for further effort on Wednesday.

The wind blew away a lot of the ideas that both sides must have prepared, but still left Brighton with more than their opponents. Other teams without that inbred urge to seek a way forward which Manchester have inherited from the years when talent was rich, might have chosen merely to try to hold off Brighton in the opening half when the gale whistled into United's teeth. That is not Manchester's style and, in any event, any such temptation would have had to be abandoned when Brighton scored twice within half an hour.

United responded typically but disappointed in the lack of range and sharpness in their attacks. Coppell was the exception; his sinuous running was the one recurring problem. But much of the effort from the rest—certainly in the opening half—was directed towards reaching Jordan and Birtles. Both were capably dealt with by Foster and Lawrenson throughout the match and it was only in the last quarter that Brighton flinched noticeably under the pressure.

Yet had the Sussex side made the best of their opportunities, recovery would have been beyond Manchester who were defensively fragile early on while they adjusted to the wind's eccentricities. Robinson wasted a chance by plodding on and losing the ball to Albiston.

Bailey, in United's goal, was especially tentative in the early stages. He flapped an arm nonchalantly at a high centre from Gregory, missed the ball and was fortunate that it hit a post. Then he handled the ball outside his penalty area in a chase with Ritchie which led to the first goal; Horton drove the free kick powerfully past the defensive wall. The second goal was superbly structured, the critical piece of the move being a rapid exchange between O'Sullivan and McNab whose centre was neatly headed in by Ritchie—a moment for his personal scrapbook for Ritchie was sold by United to Brighton as part of the financial merrygoround which brought Birtles to Old Trafford.

Manchester spurred themselves on again but with little sign of their attacks succeeding until Duxbury replaced McIlroy midway through the second half. He looks leisurely but his instincts are finely tuned and Duxbury was well positioned for the shot which rekindled United's prospects. There was a brush of fortune about the goal, nevertheless, for a defender's leg diverted the ball's course.

The equalizer also had an element of surprise. Moseley moved from his line towards a cross from Jordan, collided in a heap with a team mate, and Thomas found himself left to decide just where he should put the ball. Thereafter Brighton's preoccupation was with surviving; they deserved to, despite a few late wrinkles.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey; J. Nicholl, A. Albiston, S. McIlroy (sub. M. Duxbury), N. Jovanovic, K. Moran, S. Coppell, G. Birtles, J. Jordan, L. Macari, M. Thomas.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ALBION: G. Moseley; J. Gregory, G. Stevens, B. Horton, S. Foster, M. Lawrenson, N. McNab, A. Ritchie, M. Robinson, P. Clark, P. O'Sullivan.

Referee: A. Seville (Birmingham).

Palace future filled with darkness

By Stuart Jones

Manchester City 4 Crystal Palace 0

It was an unlikely start if a likely end. As the players stood wrapped in their FA Cup mood before the kick off, the visiting manager trotted with a team of photographers across the pitch and stood punching the air to rapturous applause from the home audience. For Malcolm Allison, it was a cheering opening to a cheerless afternoon.

Today he was expected to sign a five-year contract as manager of Crystal Palace but the chairman, Ray Bloye, denies any knowledge of this. Palace are a club whose tomorrows are filled with darkness. Until the distant month of May they have but one hope, avoiding the trap door to the second division, and even that seems beyond their wildest dreams.

Palace's hopes in the cup were as unreal on a dismal Mancunian Saturday. Without Barron, Francis, Hilaire and Allen, the programme changes proved so confusing that the tannoy system wrongly identified the player substituted and a local commentator behind was still insisting in the closing minutes that Sealy was Smillie and Smillie was Sealy.

The absence of Francis was the most crucial, although Barron might have prevented the third goal. Hilaire would have brought sparks to their imagination, and Allen would have offered a bigger scoring threat. Palace's defence, though, never looked cohesive or confident enough to withstand City's ceaseless prods. Unhappiest of all was Cannon at left back.

Within five minutes he had been exposed as a weakness when Reeves danced around him and struck the bar. Had Gow not seemed determined to ensure that the linesman with the yellow flag held it mostly aloft and had City made use of every one of 11 corners, they would not have had to wait until the second half to go ahead.

Even then, they needed fate's hand, and Boyle's double. Boyer was flattened, and Reeves scored from the spot. Palace's brave resistance began to fall apart but fate's hand and Power's knee were required to reduce it to little more than an apology. Hutchison, one of John Bond's shrewd acquisitions, fired and the fine deflection was enough to take it beyond Fry's reach.

City forsook five chances before Boyer tucked in a rebound from Reeve's shot and then Reeves, himself, had the time to put his header at the far post where he wanted. It was an emphatic note on which to close.

MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; R. Ranson, R. McDonald, N. Reid, P. Power, T. Caton, P. Boyer, G. Gow, S. Mackenzie, T. Hutchison, K. Reeves.

CRYSTAL PALACE: D. Fry; P. Hinshelwood, T. Boyle, W. Gilbert, J. Cannon, S. Lovell, J. Murphy, P. Nicholas (sub. A. Goodchild), N. Smillie, I. Walsh, A. Sealy.

Referee: K. Hackett (Sheffield).

Chelsea pay for missing their chances

By John Nicholls

Southampton 3 Chelsea 1

Southampton's recent sequence of high-scoring wins was continued in style in this highly entertaining cup tie at the Dell. For much of the game Chelsea were outclassed, though they were never disgraced and they did enjoy the luxury, for them, of a goal.

Many of Southampton's recent goals have been scored by Moran, their young, London-born striker, and he obliged again on Saturday to take his tally to 13 in only 14 games. His goal came after six minutes and provided Southampton with the confidence to go searching for more.

For a while Chelsea were overrun, but tenacious work by their midfield slowly pulled them back into the match. Their forwards began to see more of the ball and a good run by Rhoades-Brown was spoiled by a wild shot high into the crowd. A few minutes later the same player received a fine crossfield pass from Lee, whose centre eluded everyone in the swirling wind and was carried onto the far post. Luckily for Southampton, the ball bounced kindly for their defence to scramble it away.

Chelsea continued to play adventurously until Keegan, in his second game since his long absence through injury, made the match safe for Southampton. His was a simple goal: a classic, glancing header at the near post from an inswinging corner by Channon.

The first half ended with Southampton well on top and they missed opportunities to go further ahead. Williams lobbed carefully over Borota from near the centre circle, only for the ball to strike a post, and, from a Channon cross, George and Moran both had shots blocked before Keegan hastily shot over the bar from close range.

Chelsea had another good attacking period midway through the second half, but again they failed to capitalize on their undoubted chances. When Keegan limped off, after 64 minutes, they might have hoped for some respite, but Hebberd, his replacement, was immediately effective. He began the move which led to Baker's goal and Southampton were clearly home and dry.

Three minutes later Chelsea recovered some pride when Lee headed in a short cross from Walker, but the goal owed much to slackness in Southampton's defence. Keegan's injury was not a recurrence of his hamstring problem, but a knock on the hip which restricted his mobility.

SOUTHAMPTON: P. Wells; I. Golac, N. Holmes, S. Williams, D. Watson, C. Nicholl, K. Keegan (sub. T. Hebberd), M. Channon, C. George, S. Moran, G. Baker.

CHELSEA: P. Borota; G. Locke, D. Rofe, J. Bumstead (sub. P. Driver), M. Droy, G. Chivers, I. Britton, M. Fillery, C. Lee, C. Walker, P. Rhoades-Brown.

Referee: C. Thomas (Porthcawl).

Celtic bound for Berwick with trepidation

Frank McGarvey, the player transferred from Liverpool to Celtic without playing a first-team game, kept the Glasgow club in the premier division title race on Saturday. The man who hit both Celtic goals against Kilmarnock last Thursday weighed in with two more against Morton. His side's 3—0 home win closed the gap on Aberdeen to one point.

Provan was Celtic's other scorer to set up an engrossing encounter with Dundee United at Parkhead next weekend. United beat Celtic 3—0 to eliminate them from the League Cup in November. The Dundee club warmed up for their visit by smacking seven goals without reply past Kilmarnock on Saturday.

Kilmarnock, the bottom club, beaten 8—1 by Rangers in September, were overwhelmed by a slick team whose goals came from Kirkwood (2), Gibson, Addison, Bannon, Dodds and Milne.

For the second time in five days a penalty by Scanlon saved a point for the league leaders, Aberdeen. Scanlon scored five minutes from time against Dundee United last Tuesday. On Saturday his sixty-ninth minute effort cancelled out a first-half goal by Bone for St Mirren.

For the third time this season Rangers and Airdrieonians failed to produce a victor. They drew 1—1.

Billy McNeil's heart skipped a beat when the draw for the third round of the Scottish Cup paired Celtic with Scottish football's most famous giant-killers, Berwick Rangers. Thirteen years ago, Berwick, on the English side of the Border, but in the Scottish League, stunned the mighty Rangers, 1—0, at their tiny Shielfield Park ground.

Despite his team being quoted as 5 to 2 favourites to reclaim the cup, Mr McNeill viewed the trip to Berwick with trepidation: "I don't mind facing small teams at home, but the dangers of an away game at a place like Berwick are obvious".

SCOTTISH CUP: Third round draw: Albion Rovers or Arbroath v Hawick Royal Albert or Cowdenbeath, Raith Rovers v Aberdeen, Queen of the South or East Fife v Clydebank, Partick Thistle v Clyde, Stenhousemuir or Spartans v Motherwell, Hamilton Academicals v St Johnstone, Stranraer or Partick Thistle v Stirling Albion, Brechin City v Dundee United, Falkirk v Dundee, East Stirling v Inverness Thistle, St Mirren v Dumbarton, Airdrieonians v Rangers, Morton v Heart of Midlothian, Kilmarnock v Ayr United, Berwick Rangers v Celtic, Hibernian v Dunfermline Athletic. Ties to be played on January 24.

Bad habits catch up with Arsenal in a nasty end

By Vince Wright

Everton 2 Arsenal 0

On a day of few cup surprises Arsenal's defeat at the first hurdle to Everton must rank as a minor upset. Fate decreed that Arsenal, eager to make a fourth successive Wembley appearance, would make an early exit this time and played a cruel trick on them six minutes from the end of a tie which was largely devoid of memorable moments and atmosphere.

With the game goalless and seeming a safe bet to stay that way, McBride sped down the left wing before crossing, with more hope than conviction, into the penalty area. Sansom, under no pressure, attempted to put the ball behind for a corner but only succeeded in turning it past Jennings. The irony was that the mistake was made by the player who had looked least likely to err.

Arsenal were still reeling when Everton increased their agony by scoring a controversial second goal five minutes later. A centre by Ross found Lyons who hit Jennings with his first shot and beat him with the second. Young stopped the ball from reaching the net but apparently failed to prevent it from crossing the goalline. Alf Grey, the referee, immediately gave a goal and was supported by his linesman, despite Arsenal's protests.

Everton's goals may have been tinged with fortune but their victory was deserved. Ross was a hive of industry against his former club and there were touches of wit and invention from McMahon and Eastoe. There was also the late substitution of Lyons for Varadi which had such a stimulating effect that one wondered why he was not used from the start. Above all, Everton adapted to the spitefully windy conditions better than Arsenal.

After playing enterprisingly against Crystal Palace and Ipswich Town, Arsenal reverted to their bad old habits. A goalless draw was the height of their ambition and Gatting produced their only worthwhile scoring attempt. The one crumb of comfort was the commanding performance of their central defender O'Leary, back in the team after a five-week absence through injury.

Arsenal's attack, unproductive in the first half, simply ceased to exist in the second. Stapleton and Sunderland were ill served by a pedestrian midfield where too much responsibility is being placed on the frail shoulders of Rix. However, Everton's finishing was so wayward that Jennings was almost as underemployed as his counterpart McDonagh.

This defeat was Arsenal's first in the FA Cup, outside of Wembley, since February 1977. Goodison Park is not a happy hunting ground for them for they have won just twice in their last 24 visits. And Arsenal will be returning to their scene of despair next Saturday when they play Everton in a league match.

EVERTON: J. McDonagh; J. Gidman, J. Bailey, W. Wright, K. Ratcliffe, T. Ross, S. McMahon, P. Eastoe, I. Varadi (sub. M. Lyons), A. Hartford, J. McBride.

ARSENAL: P. Jennings, J. Devine, K. Sansom, B. Talbot (sub. B. McDermott), D. O'Leary, W. Young, J. Hollins, A. Sunderland, F. Stapleton, S. Gatting, G. Rix.

Referee: A. Grey (Great Yarmouth).

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: S. Archibald (Tottenham) 17; J. Fashanu (Norwich) 16; G. Shaw (Aston Villa) 16; K. Dalglish (Liverpool) 15; M. Robinson (Brighton) 14; J. Wark (Ipswich) 14; G. Crooks (Tottenham) 13.

SECOND DIVISION: D. Cross (West Ham) 17; M. Harford (Newcastle, 15 for Lincoln) 15; C. Lee (Chelsea) 15; M. Poskett (Watford) 15; B. Stein (Luton) 15; D. Moss (Luton) 13; B. Kidd (Bolton) 13.

THIRD DIVISION: A. Kellow (Exeter) 22; D. Kemp (Plymouth) 20; D. Hales (Charlton) 18; R. Moore (Rotherham) 18; A. Birch (Chesterfield) 17; J. Glavin (Barnsley) 15; R. Hatton (Sheffield United) 14; S. Kindon (Huddersfield) 14.

FOURTH DIVISION: J. Cooke (Peterborough) 18; J. Lumby (Mansfield, 18 for Tranmere) 18; S. Phillips (Northampton) 18; A. Cork (Wimbledon) 15; Robson (Lincoln) 15; D. Spencer (Southend) 15.

European leagues

BELGIAN: Cup: RWDM Molenbeek 5, Beringen 1; Hasselt 1, Racing Malines 0; Lierse 2, Boom 0; Lokeren 4, FC Liège 1; Waterschei 6, FC Bruges 2; Antwerp 3, Aalst 0; Beerschot 0, Beveren 5.

GREEK: Aek 0, Ethnikos 0; Kavala 1, Panseraikos 3; Corinthos 3, Ioannina 2; Larissa 0, Aris 0; Paok 2, Airomitos 0; Olympiakos 3, Apollon 1; OFI Crete 3, Kastoria 0; Panahaiki 0, Doxa Drama 0; Panionios 0, Panathinaikos 0.

Bolton's problems

Bolton Wanderers will be without Brian Kidd and Paul Jones in the FA Cup replay at home to Nottingham Forest tomorrow. Kidd has a rib injury and Jones went off in the 17th minute with an ankle injury in Saturday's 3—3 draw.

Enfield may find their task is harder at home

By Marcus Williams

Port Vale 1 Enfield 1

Enfield, for many years one of the most successful non-league clubs in London, have never reached the fourth round of the FA Cup; but on the evidence of their performance against Port Vale in the windswept Potteries on Saturday they can fulfil that ambition in the replay tomorrow night.

Well organized and skilful, they were the better team for most of the match and were only really troubled in the final 20 minutes. It was then that their fourth division hosts had silenced the jeers of their own supporters with an equalizing goal after Enfield had taken a deserved lead five minutes before half time.

Paradoxically Enfield may find their task harder on their own ground. Port Vale, hit hard by injuries and suspensions, included five players who were making their first appearances since before Christmas.

It did not take Enfield long to give notice of their attacking capabilities and in the twentieth minute King turned inside Elsby on the right and crossed to Burton, whose header struck the underside of the crossbar and all by crept over the goalline. The giant-sized Burton, scorer of both goals against the fourth division's bottom club Hereford United, in the last round, was put clear soon afterwards by Oliver but was robbed by Griffiths's last-ditch tackle.

Enfield's reward eventually came after 40 minutes from a corner on the left by their talented winger, King. Ashford headed it on to the experienced Bishop beyond the far post and he banged the ball home from close range. The silence around the big ground from all but the few hundred Londoners was deafening.

Enfield limited their attacking aims a little in the second half, but in the 66th minute Burton almost made a replay unnecessary when he bludgeoned his way through and shot wide of Cherry only for Bowles to clear off the line.

This escape and the advent of the substitute, Jones, at last put life into Port Vale. A cracking 25-yard shot by Miller crashed against a post and then in the 71st minute the same player supplied the cross from which Neville Chamberlain fired in a shot that Jacobs blocked magnificently but could not hold, and Beech drove the rebound home off the crossbar. Not even the bookings of both Enfield's full backs, Wade and Tone, in the first half could diminish their achievement.

PORT VALE: S. Cherry; N. Griffiths, J. Miller, K. Beech, P. Bowles, I. Elsby, P. Farrell, P. Bennett (sub S. Jones), N. Chamberlain, M. Chamberlain, R. Bromage.

ENFIELD: J. Jacobs; R. Wade, J. Tone, A. Jennings, D. Waite (sub L. Holmes), R. Howell, S. Oliver, N. Ashford, P. Burton, J. Bishop, S. King.

Italy say referee rather than rivals beat them

Uruguay 2 Italy 0

Montevideo, Jan 4.—Uruguay reached the final of the Gold Cup tournament by beating Italy last night in a bad-tempered game in which three players were sent off.

Morales scored Uruguay's first goal from the penalty spot in the 66th minute after Ramos was brought down. Victorino got the second 15 minutes later, prodding the ball home from close range. Uruguay have now beaten both their rivals in Group A—they defeated the Netherlands 2—0 on Tuesday—and go forward to meet the winners of group B in the final next Saturday.

The Uruguayan back, Moreira and Italy's Cabrini were sent off after 70 minutes for fighting and Tardelli was given his marching orders just before the end for a tackle on Paz. The game was laced with fouls and injuries and five players were booked.

The goalless first half was tight with neither side giving the other room to build. Apart from set kicks, most attacks consisted of high-speed dashes from the edge of one goal area to the other. Neither goal was in real danger. Italy several times created threatening moves but the final touch was always weak. The clearest chance was a header from an unattended Graziani but the attempt was weak and easily gathered by the goalkeeper and Uruguayan captain, Rodriguez.

The Italian manager, Enzo Bearzot, declined to appear at the post-match managers' press conference. He is the first of the five managers whose teams have played so far not to attend. Uruguay's Roque Maspoli, goalkeeper when Uruguay last won the World Cup in 1950, praised the Italian defence but said his side had reached the final through their speed and depth.

Mr Bearzot said today "The referee's performance was the main cause of our defeat. The Italians behaved themselves. It was the referee who misbehaved by failing to stop the violent play. Uruguay started it and Italy had to defend itself."

The result makes next Tuesday's remaining group A game between Italy and the Netherlands a relaxed affair with little at stake.

URUGUAY: R. Rodriguez; W. Olivera, H. de Leon, J. Moreira, Krasowsky, D. Martinez, V. Ramos, E. de la Pena, W. Victorino, R. Paz, J. Morales.

ITALY: I. Bordon; G. Oriali, Scirea, A. Cabrini, C. Gentile, M. Tardelli, G. Marini, G. Antognoni, Conti, F. Graziani, A. Altobelli, Rossi (?).

GROUP ONE:	P	W	D	L	F	A
Uruguay	2	2	0	0	4	0
Italy	1	0	0	1	0	2
Netherlands	1	0	0	1	0	2

GROUP TWO:	P	W	D	L	F	A
Argentina	1	1	0	0	2	1
West Germany	1	0	0	1	1	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Taunton v Alvechurch.

OTHER MATCH: Farnborough Town v Combined Services.

Weekend results and tables

FA CUP THIRD ROUND

Barnsley	2	Torquay United	1
Birmingham City	1	Sunderland	1
(replay Wednesday, 7.30)			
Bury	1	Fulham	1
(replay tomorrow, 7.30)			
Colchester Utd	0	Watford	1
Derby County	0	Bristol City	0
(replay Wednesday, 7.30)			
Everton	2	Arsenal	0
Maidstone	2	Exeter City	4
Huddersfield Tn	0	Shrewsbury Tn	3
Hull City	1	Doncaster Rov	0
Ipswich Town	1	Aston Villa	0
Leeds United	1	Coventry City	1
(replay tomorrow, 7.30)			
Leicester City	3	Cardiff City	0
Liverpool	4	Altrincham	1
Manchester City	4	Crystal Palace	0
Manchester Utd	2	Brighton	2
(replay Wednesday, 7.45)			
Mansfield Town	2	Carlisle United	2
(replay tomorrow, 7.30)			
Newcastle Utd	2	Sheffield Wed	1
Norwich City	1	Cambridge Utd	0
Nottm Forest	3	Bolton Wndrs	3
(replay tomorrow, 7.30)			
Notts County	2	Blackburn Rov	1
Orient	1	Luton Town	3
Peterborough U	1	Chesterfield	1
(replay tomorrow, 7.30)			
Plymouth Argyle	1	Charlton Ath	2
Port Vale	1	Enfield	1
(replay tomorrow, 7.30)			
Preston N End	3	Bristol Rovers	4
Queen's Pk Rgs	0	Tottenham H	0
(replay Wednesday, 7.30)			
Southampton	3	Chelsea	1
Stoke City	2	Wolverhampton W	2
(replay tomorrow, 7.30)			
Swansea City	0	Middlesbrough	5
West Brom Alb	3	Grimsby Town	0
West Ham Utd	1	Wrexham	1
(replay tomorrow, 7.30)			
Wimbledon	0	Oldham Ath	0
(replay tomorrow, 7.30)			

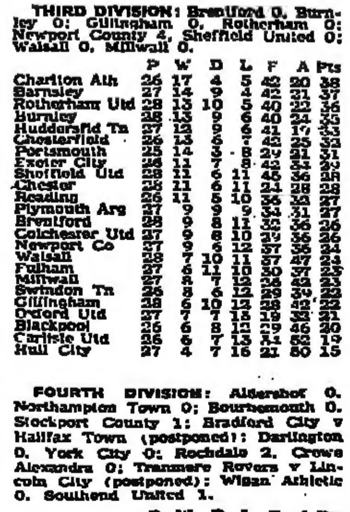
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: AP Leamington 0, Boston United 0; Maidstone v Bath (postponed); Scarborough 1, Kettering 2; Weymouth 1, Wealdstone 1; Worcester 1, Stafford Rangers 1; Yeovil 3, Nuneaton 1; Frickley 3, Barnet 0; Gravesend 2, Bath 1.

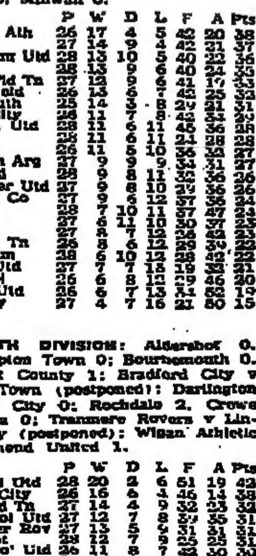
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton Albion 4, King's Lynn 1; Gateshead 2, Buxton 0; Matlock v Grantham (postponed); Oswestry 2, Workington 1; Southport 0, Goole 0; Tamworth 1, Gainsborough 1; Worksop 0, Mossley 2.

WELSH CUP: Fourth round: Presteigne 0, Bangor City 2.

WORLD CUP: Asian Zone: Group Four qualifying tournament, final: China 4, North Korea 2.

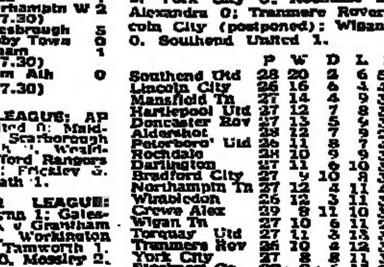
THIRD DIVISION: Brentford 0, Burnley 0; Gillingham 0, Rotherham 0; Newport County 4, Sheffield United 0; Walsall 0, Millwall 0.

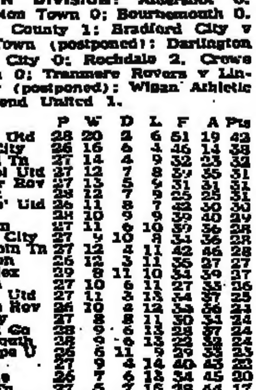




	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Charlton Ath	26	17	4	5	42	20	38
Barnsley	27	14	9	4	42	21	37
Rotherham Utd	28	13	10	5	40	22	36
Burnley	28	13	9	6	40	24	35
Huddersfld Tn	27	12	9	6	41	17	33
Chesterfield	26	13	6	7	42	25	32
Portsmouth	25	14	3	8	29	21	31
Exeter City	26	11	7	8	42	34	29
Sheffield Utd	28	11	6	11	46	36	28
Chester	28	11	6	11	24	28	28
Reading	26	11	5	10	36	32	27
Plymouth Arg	27	9	9	9	34	31	27
Brentford	28	9	8	11	32	36	26
Colchester Utd	27	9	8	10	29	36	26
Newport Co	27	9	6	12	37	36	24
Walsall	28	7	10	11	37	47	24
Fulham	27	6	11	10	30	37	23
Millwall	27	8	7	12	28	42	23
Swindon Tn	26	8	6	12	29	39	22
Gillingham	28	6	10	12	28	42	22
Oxford Utd	27	7	7	13	19	33	21
Blackpool	26	6	8	12	29	46	20
Carlisle Utd	26	6	7	13	31	52	19
Hull City	27	4	7	16	21	50	15

FOURTH DIVISION: Aldershot 0, Northampton Town 0; Bournemouth 0, Stockport County 1; Bradford City v Halifax Town (postponed); Darlington 0, York City 0; Rochdale 2, Crewe Alexandra 0; Tranmere Rovers v Lincoln City (postponed); Wigan Athletic 0, Southend United 1.





	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Southend Utd	28	20	2	6	51	19	42
Lincoln City	26	16	6	4	46	14	38
Mansfield Tn	27	14	4	9	32	23	32
Hartlepool Utd	27	12	7	8	39	35	31
Doncaster Rov	27	13	5	9	31	31	31
Aldershot	28	12	7	9	25	25	31
Peterboro' Utd	26	11	8	7	32	30	30
Rochdale	28	10	9	9	39	40	29
Darlington	27	11	6	10	39	36	28
Bradford City	27	9	10	8	31	36	28
Northamptn Tn	27	12	4	11	42	46	28
Wimbledon	26	12	3	11	35	27	27
Crewe Alex	29	8	11	10	31	39	27
Wigan Tn	27	10	6	11	27	35	26
Torquay Utd	27	11	3	13	34	37	25
Tranmere Rov	26	10	4	12	33	36	24
York City	27	8	8	11	30	34	24
Stockport Co	28	9	6	13	28	37	24
Bournemouth	28	9	6	13	28	32	24
Scunthorpe U	26	6	11	9	29	38	23
Bury	27	9	4	14	40	43	22
Port Vale	26	7	6	13	34	45	20
Halifax Tn	27	5	7	15	28	44	17
Hereford Utd	26	4	9	13	21	41	17

SCOTTISH CUP: Second round: Albion Rovers v Arbroath (postponed); Forfar Athletic 0, Brechin City 2; Hawick Royal Albert 2, Cowdenbeath 2; Inverness Thistle 2, Montrose 0; Queen of the South v East Fife (postponed); Rothes 1, Clyde 5; Stenhousemuir 0, Spartans 0; Stranraer 2, Buckie Thistle 2.

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Airdrieonians 1, Rangers 1; Celtic 3, Morton 0; Dundee United 7, Kilmarnock 0; Partick Thistle 1, Heart of Midlothian 0; St Mirren 1, Aberdeen 1.



	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Aberdeen	21	13	7	1	43	15	33
Celtic	23	15	2	5	46	26	32
Rangers	20	8	10	2	36	16	26
Dundee Utd	21	8	8	5	35	26	24
St Mirren	21	8	6	7	33	27	22
Partick Th	22	7	6	9	18	26	20
Morton	22	6	7	9	26	36	19
Airdrie	21	5	8	8	22	30	18
Hearts	21	3	5	13	18	38	11
Kilmarnock	21	1	5	15	13	52	7

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Chalfont St Peter 0, Redhill 4; Chertsey 1, Uxbridge 0; Fleet 1, Harefield 3; Grays 0, Windsor and Eton 1; Hoddesdon 0, Banstead 1; Leyton Wingate v Alton (postponed); Marlow 1, Edgware 3; Welling 2, Burnham 0; Woodford 1, Ruislip Manor 1.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Barking 0, Croydon 0; Bromley 3, Harrow Borough 1; Carshalton 3, Hayes 0; Dulwich 1, Walthamstow Avenue 2; Hendon 0, Wycombe Wanderers 1; Hitchin 1, Sutton United 2; Slough 1, Boreham Wood 0; Tooting and Mitcham 1, Staines 2; Leatherhead 0, Woking 0. First division: Bishops Stortford 1, Wembley 0; Chesham 1, Hampton 2; Clapton 3, St Albans 1; Epsom 1, Maidenhead 0; Hertford 2, Oxford City 1; Kingstonian 1, Camberley 0; Metropolitan Police 1, Finchley 0; Tilbury v Lewes (postponed); Walton and Hersham 0, Aveley 0; Ware 2, Wokingham 2. Second division: Barton Rovers 0, Epping 0; Cheshunt 1, Southall 2; Dorking 0, Willesden 0; Eastbourne United 1, Feltham 2; Egham 0, Tring 1; Hemel Hempstead 3, Harwich and Parkeston 1; Horsham 1, Hungerford 2; Molesey 2, Corinthian Casuals 0; Rainham 2, Letchworth 1.

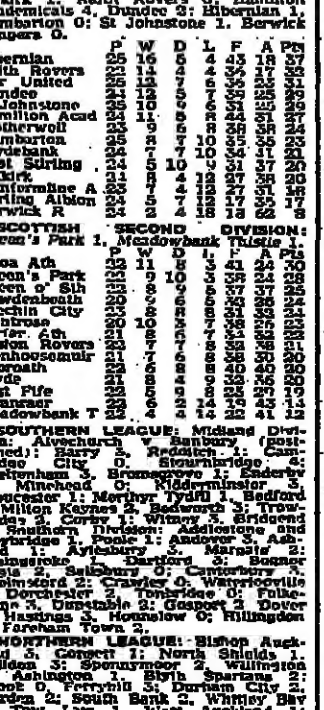
IRISH LEAGUE: Ards 2, Distillery 0; Coleraine 0, Ballymena 0; Crusaders 2, Bangor 0; Glenavon 1, Glentoran 3; Larne 3, Cliftonville 0; Linfield 2, Portadown 1.

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Ayr United 3, East Stirlingshire 3; Clydebank 1, Stirling Albion 1; Dunfermline Athletic v Motherwell (postponed); Falkirk 1, Raith Rovers 0; Hamilton Academicals 4, Dundee 3; Hibernian 1, Dumbarton 0; St Johnstone 1, Berwick Rangers 0.



	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hibernian	25	16	5	4	43	18	37
Raith Rovers	22	14	4	4	36	17	32
Ayr United	25	12	7	6	36	23	31
Dundee	24	12	5	7	39	25	29
St Johnstone	25	10	9	6	31	25	29
Hamilton Acad	24	11	5	8	44	31	27
Motherwell	23	9	6	8	38	38	24
Dumbarton	25	8	7	10	35	35	23
Clydebank	24	7	7	10	34	41	21
East Stirling	24	5	10	9	31	37	20
Falkirk	24	8	4	12	27	38	20
Dunfermline A	23	7	4	12	27	31	18
Stirling Albion	24	5	7	12	17	35	17
Berwick R	24	2	4	18	18	62	8

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Queen's Park 1, Meadowbank Thistle 1.



	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Alloa Ath	22	11	8	3	41	24	30
Queen's Park	22	9	10	3	38	24	28
Queen o' Sth	22	8	9	5	37	37	25
Cowdenbeath	20	9	6	5	30	28	24
Brechin City	23	8	8	7	31	32	24
Montrose	20	10	3	7	38	25	23
Forfar Ath	21	8	6	7	31	32	22
Albion Rovers	23	7	7	9	32	38	21
Stenhousemuir	21	7	6	8	38	30	20
Arbroath	22	6	8	8	40	40	20
Clyde	21	8	4	9	32	36	20
East Fife	22	5	9	8	25	27	19
Stranraer	22	6	2	14	19	43	14
Meadowbank T	22	4	4	14	22	41	12

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Alvechurch v Banbury (postponed); Barry 3, Redditch 1; Cambridge City 0, Stourbridge 4; Cheltenham 3, Bromsgrove 1; Enderby 0, Minehead 0; Kidderminster 3, Gloucester 1; Merthyr Tydfil 1, Bedford 2; Milton Keynes 2, Bedworth 3; Trowbridge 2, Corby 1; Witney 3, Bridgend 2. Southern Division: Addlestone and Weybridge 1, Poole 1; Andover 3, Ashford 1; Aylesbury 3, Margate 2; Basingstoke 1, Dartford 3; Bognor Regis 2, Salisbury 0; Canterbury 3, Chelmsford 2; Crawley 0, Waterlooville 3; Dorchester 2, Tonbridge 0; Folkestone 3, Dunstable 2; Gosport 3, Dover 1; Hastings 3, Hounslow 0; Hillingdon 2, Fareham Town 2.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Bishop Auckland 3, Consett 1; North Shields 1, Shildon 3; Spennymoor 2, Willington 0; Ashington 1, Blyth Spartans 2; Crook 0, Ferryhill 3; Durham City 2, Horden 2; South Bank 2, Whitley Bay 1; Tow Law 1, West Auckland 1; Whitby 2, Penrith 0; Evenwood v Billingham (postponed).

Cricket

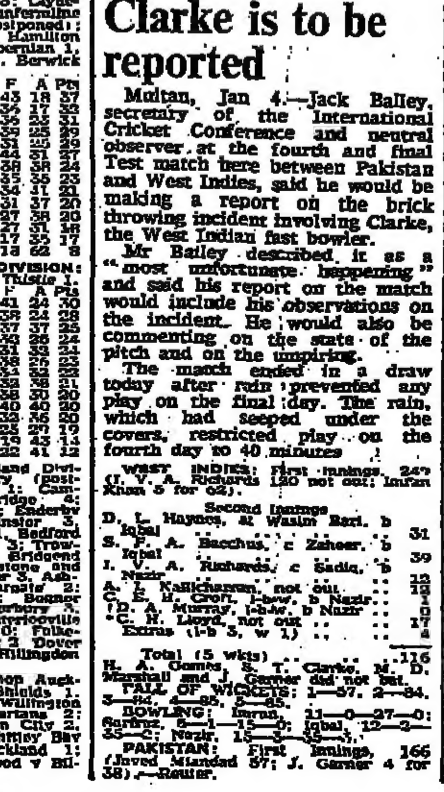
Clarke is to be reported

Multan, Jan 4.—Jack Bailey, secretary of the International Cricket Conference and neutral observer at the fourth and final Test match here between Pakistan and West Indies, said he would be making a report on the brick throwing incident involving Clarke, the West Indian fast bowler.

Mr Bailey described it as a "most unfortunate happening" and said his report on the match would include his observations on the incident. He would also be commenting on the state of the pitch and on the umpiring.

The match ended in a draw today after rain prevented any play on the final day. The rain, which had seeped under the covers, restricted play on the fourth day to 40 minutes.

WEST INDIES: First innings, 249 (I. V. A. Richards 120 not out; Imran Khan 5 for 62).



Second innings

D. L. Haynes, st Wasim Bari, b Iqbal	31
S. F. A. Bacchus, c Zaheer, b Iqbal	39
I. V. A. Richards, c Sadiq, b Nazir	12
A. I. Kallicharran, not out	13
C. E. H. Croft, l-b-w, b Nazir	1
†D. A. Murray, l-b-w, b Nazir	0
*C. H. Lloyd, not out	17
Extras (l-b 3, w 1)	4
Total (5 wkts)	116

H. A. Gomes, S. T. Clarke, M. D. Marshall and J. Garner did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—57, 2—84, 3—84, 4—85, 5—85.

BOWLING: Imran, 11—0—27—0; Sarfraz, 6—1—15—0; Iqbal, 12—2—35—2; Nazir, 15—3—35—3.

PAKISTAN: First innings, 166 (Javed Miandad 57; J. Garner 4 for 38).—Reuter.

No glory in defeat for India's cavaliers

From Dilip Rao
Sydney, Jan 4

The treasurer of the Australian Cricket Board will be an anguished man this season for, in the first Test, India succumbed to Australia in three days by an innings and four runs. New Zealand also went down as quickly in their first two encounters: The difference was that while New Zealand's batsmen submitted quite passively, the Indians—most of them anyway—went to their doom in more cavalier fashion.

Still, there was no glory in their defeat, for the Sydney pitch was a beauty. Proof lay in the fact that at the start of the day it took the Indians 35 minutes to break Australia's last-wicket partnership and also in the displays of Kirmani and Ghavri, who added 57 in 48 minutes for the ninth wicket. Before the resistance of these two the only partnership of any significance was staged by Chauhan and Vengsarkar, who put on 53 for the second wicket after yet another failure by Gavaskar.

The damage to the innings, which lasted just 275 minutes, was not all done by pace. Higgs, the leg spinner, thrived for a long spell and picked up four wickets for 45 runs, but he would have had less opportunity had the wind not blown so fiercely from the Randwick end, imposing too big a strain on the men of brawn and speed.

Late in the innings, when the cause was already lost, Kirmani and Ghavri played capably and with good sense; but if there was any hint of class in the earlier Indian batting, it was displayed by Vengsarkar, who stayed two hours for 34, and Viswanath, who made 24. Vengsarkar's innings had the makings of his best in Test cricket. He played in a manner even more accomplished than when he saved the second Test match for India at Lord's two summers ago. But then picked the wrong ball to square cut, having no room for the stroke, and was caught behind.

The fast bowling caused no bother either to Viswanath, perfect in defence and imaginative in finding the gaps for his scoring strokes. Being stumped by Marsh off Higgs, might suggest suicide or indiscretion, but that was not the case: he was the victim of the leg spinner's ingenuity, coupled with Marsh's speed in taking off the bails from the leg side.

Australia won handsomely, but the argument would have been far from completed had Chappell not played the most magnificent innings of 204 yesterday—and that despite having been kept up for all the previous night with a stomach upset which would have done Kanpur or Faisalabad proud and kept him off the field today. It was the highest score by an Australian against India, beating Bradman's 201 at Adelaide in 1947-48. After Chappel's masterpiece, and 67 by Walters who put on 172 with Chappell, the next highest score in an innings of 406 was a mere 24 by Border.

INDIA: First innings, 201 (S. M. Patil 65 retired hurt; L. S. Pascoe 4 for 61, D. K. Lillee 3 for 86).

Second innings

C. P. S. Chauhan, c Walters, b Pascoe	[illegible]
*S. M. Gavaskar, c Marsh, b Hogg	[illegible]
D. B. Vengsarkar, c Marsh, b Pascoe	34
G. R. Viswanath, st Marsh, b Higgs	24
Y. Sharma, c Walters, b Lillee	[illegible]
Kapil Dev, c sub, b Higgs	[illegible]
†S. M. H. Kirmani, not out	[illegible]
S. M. Patil, c Wood, b Lillee	[illegible]
R. W. H. Binny, l-b-w, b Lillee	[illegible]
K. D. Ghavri, c Hogg, b Higgs	21
D. R. Doshi, c Lillee, b Higgs	[illegible]
Extras (b 2, l-b 3, w 1)	[illegible]
Total	201

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—21, 2—74, 3—92, 4—110, 5—120, 6—140, 7—144, 8—144, 9—201, 10—201.

BOWLING: Lillee, 18—2—79—3; Hogg, 9—1—24—1; Pascoe, 11—2—35—2; Higgs, 18—8—45—4; Walters, 6—3—12—0.

AUSTRALIA: First innings

G. M. Wood, c Kirmani, b Kapil Dev	[illegible]
J. Dyson, c Gavaskar, b Kapil Dev	[illegible]
*G. S. Chappell, c Kapil Dev, b Ghavri	204
K. J. Hughes, c Kirmani, b Kapil Dev	24
A. R. Border, c Kirmani, b Kapil Dev	[illegible]
K. D. Walters, c Viswanath, b Ghavri	67
†R. W. Marsh, c Binny, b Ghavri	[illegible]
D. K. Lillee, c Doshi, b Ghavri	[illegible]
R. M. Hogg, not out	[illegible]
L. S. Pascoe, c Doshi, b Ghavri	[illegible]
J. D. Higgs, b Kapil Dev	[illegible]
Extras (b [illegible], l-b 3, w 3, n-b 5)	[illegible]
Total	406

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, [illegible] 3—95, 4—169, 5—341, [illegible] 7—363, 8—365, 9—376, [illegible]

BOWLING: Kapil Dev, [illegible] 97—5; Ghavri, 32—7—[illegible] 15—1—70—0; Doshi, [illegible] 0; Chauhan, 1—0—10—[illegible]

SPORT

Rugby Union

Dress rehearsal gives England hope for opening performance

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

England 37 The Rest 13

Half a gale blowing down the pitch at Twickenham on Saturday did not inhibit the players from staging the most encouraging English trial seen in many a year. Even better, it had the right result, the senior side scoring 33 points down the elements in the second half to win an emphatic victory by three goals, a dropped goal and four tries to a goal, a penalty goal and a try.

After this stimulating dress rehearsal, without a front-line cast, the selectors this morning announce their troupe for the first performance, against Wales in Cardiff, on Saturday week. They will have been heartened by the news that Rafter has resumed training and expects to be fit and available to join the England party at Bisham Abbey next weekend. He no longer feels pain from his thigh wound, but the stitches, on medical advice, are not coming out until tomorrow.

Carleton and Blakeway, both of whom had to miss the trial, are also expected to be on parade at Bisham. On a confident assumption that Rafter will be inheriting Neary's role on the open flank, the only England place at issue is that of Uttley, on the other side. It seems likely to go to a new cap, Cook of Nottingham, who was a sound member of the winning team on Saturday.

His rival, Moss, had no such advantage in a pack well beaten in all phases except scrummaging, but still managed some driving runs and some useful cleaning up at the long lineouts. At the shorter lineouts, facing the productive two-handed catching of Scott, he was less successful.

Whatever the selectors decide, it looks as if Cheeseman may have lost his chance of a cap by his wish to be considered only as a No 8, in which position he had a shrewd game for the Rest.

There was reassurance for the selectors in the performance of Horton, who gathered momentum after a somewhat tentative start, clawing down a high and difficult pass to make one of the tries and—no bad record in such taxing conditions—kicking three goals and hitting a post once. Horton, darting hither and thither, also impressed. He did not always take the right option and his kicking could have been better, but he exuded confidence and finished in credit.

The Rest backs, on much shorter commons and sometimes restricted by the inclination of their scrum half, Youngs, to run a pace or two before letting the ball out on the open side, were still able to make some impression on affairs. Two errors by Rose at full back were more than outweighed by his strong running and flair for the slightest attacking opportunity. Davies, scarcely putting a foot or hand wrong at stand-off half, brought off one particularly [illegible] tackle, on Swift, and served notice, as he had done in the University match, that he is ready, as and when the time comes, for higher things.

There were some neat touches in the Rest centre from Palmer. Mogg went looking for chances, but without profit. Holdstock again looked a nicely balanced runner and footballer. In the Rest pack Simpson, the new hooker, [illegible] the open and made one splendid cover tackle far from base.

On the England side, the palm surely must go to Smith, whose kicking, service, judgment and rapport with Scott at No 8 were admirable. Leicester's centres looked in good order and the elusive Swift, deputising for Carleton and always threatening to create something out of very little, merely increased the mystery why his divisional selectors had dropped him.

It must be hoped that England's scrummage, slewed too often for comfort on this occasion, will be rendered firmer by the inclusion of the formidable Blakeway, and that Colclough will be less occupied in Cardiff with some loose one-handed palming at the lineout.

England's tries were scored by Swift (two), Smith (two), Slemen, Pearce and Dodge. Horton dropped their goal. Field and Rose got tries for the Rest, Rose converting his own and also kicking a penalty. After a dashing first half Cooke, the England open side flanker, was replaced by Morris.

ENGLAND: W. H. Hare (Leicester); A. Swift (Swansea), [illegible] (Leicester), P. W. Dodge (Leicester), [illegible] Slemen (Liverpool); J. P. Horton (Bath), S. J. Smith (Sale); [illegible]

THE REST: W. M. H. Rose (Cambridge University); [illegible]
Referee: L. Prideaux (North Midlands).

Wales may make two changes in the pack

By Gerald Davies

The Welsh training weekend finished yesterday afternoon with a game played in three periods of 25 minutes each. On the evidence it is likely that the Welsh pack to play England will show two changes from the one which met the All Blacks in November.

For the whole of the game, which was played at the Arms Park, Ian Stephens (Bridgend) played as loose-head prop for the Reds instead of Clive Williams, who represented the Whites, and Rhodri Lewis (South Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education) played in the back row in place of Paul Ringer.

Although Ringer showed up well in the later stages of the match, it was Burgess who constantly captured the eye at wing forward. He played for Wales in 1977 and had the dubious distinction of being the only member of that Welsh team, apart from those who were unavailable to go, not to be selected for the Lions team to go to New Zealand that year. He did much yesterday to bring him back into the Welsh team reckoning. Squire will be the other wing forward and Gareth Williams, no doubt, will occupy the no 8 position.

There were interesting duels for both the lock positions. Clive Davis (Newbridge), a middle of the line jumper, impressed in the first two thirds of the match to justify promotion to the Reds in the final period in place of Martin, but the latter will most probably take the field on January 17. Geoff Wheel has recently returned to the game after an injury but he may find that Derek Quinnell, who played in his usual forthright manner, has done enough to qualify him for the other lock position. It will be a strong scrummaging unit.

Holmes will not be playing for some time and Brynmor Williams should partner Gareth Davies at half-back. Both Gravell and Peter Morgan in the Whites showed some fine touches, but there was no movement from one team to another and it is fair to assume that Fenwick and Richards will continue in the centre.

It was the kind of match where the wingers in the White team did not have much of an opportunity. Both Williams (Leicester) and Nicholas (Llanelli) have played well recently and can count themselves unlucky not to have had a chance to show their ability. Wyatt played at full back throughout.

A cautious mood prevails and the likely right wing will be the experienced Gareth Evans, of Newport. Because of injury he has not been available for Wales since the Grand Slam match against France in 1978. Robert Ackerman, who showed up so well, particularly in defence against New Zealand was not at full stretch and he is obviously still nursing his hamstring injury.

J. P. R. Williams has made a good recovery from the eye injury he suffered in midweek against Cardiff and, although Gwyn Evans played well and will be his understudy, he will be fit to make a record 55 appearances for Wales. The team is to be announced on Thursday morning.

From the tranquillity of the swimming pool to the raw courage of the bobsleigh

Goodhew joins special spirited breed of men

From John Hennessy
Igls, Jan 4

An Olympic champion appears in the European bobsleigh championships here in Austria tomorrow and on Tuesday. He is not one of the usual group who have dominated the sport in recent years, the East Germans, the Swiss and others, but a member of the British team. He is, indeed, Duncan Goodhew, one of our heroes in Moscow last summer, whatever the New Year's honours list may suggest.

His appearance here carries an echo of Johnson's reference to woman teachers and dogs walking on their hind legs. He does not do it all that well in a bob, not at least in these apprentice days, but you are surprised to find him doing it at all.

It would be harder to find a greater contrast than the cool tranquillity of the swimming pool, for all the thrash of water during a race, and the raw courage of the bobsleigh, to which one must add the breathtaking skill of the drivers. It takes a special character to charge down a mountain at up to one hundred miles an hour under the pull of simple gravity.

Perhaps, looking deeper, it is in the matter of character that one can trace some parallel. Goodhew displayed rare character, too, in his own way, and it was this that *led to his invitation to strive for* a place in the British bobsleigh team. His physical powers are also an advantage when it comes to getting these 375 kilo vehicles into motion at the top of the run. He has made the transition from raw novice to international status in three short months.

Furthermore, for all the composed exterior he presented to the world as a swimmer, in his early days he was known as something of a tearaway. This fits admirably into the anatomy of a bobber.



Goodhew : has risen to international status in three months.

They are a special, spirited breed, who rarely take no for an answer. When a willing taxi driver, uniquely so far as I could tell, braved the icy road up from Innsbruck today, and became irremediably snowed-up outside their hotel, they readily answered the call for help. They strode out and manhandled a two-litre Mercedes into submission as though it were all part of the day's work. They are the kind of people you want on your side—as they were on mine today—in a crisis.

At the top of the run today before his first descent, Goodhew was a quiet figure, busy with his box of tools and sheets of emery paper in the need to polish away every irregularity in the runners. Occasionally he launched into a prodigious yawn, a testimony to the nerves he felt, nerves as distinct from nervousness. Robin Cousins once maintained that if he felt the urge to yawn it was a sign that he was properly keyed-up.

Not that Goodhew or anyone else, would need to explain away any possible apprehension. To ride on a bob at these extraordinary speeds would be a terrifying experience to most people, as was illustrated by a recent item in the BBC "Tomorrow's World" series. The reporter on that occasion was so disturbed by the experience that he could offer only a brief incoherent commentary before walking off with a bemused shake of the head.

Anyway, it was a different Goodhew when, late in the day, the two training runs were finished. Once he had pumped his lungs into something approaching working order his face broke into a huge smile, under the proudly flat cap that crowns his conspicuously bald head. "How do I feel?" he said. "Totally exhilarated. I feel I want to rush up the hill and do another run." The release from possible danger no doubt has a euphoric effect. The exhaustion, he explained, was caused "by the effort needed to fight the G forces".

Goodhew and his fellows seem certain to play only a modest part in the proceedings of the coming week—the four-man event is to be on Saturday—as they are "heavily outdone in the way of back-up" according to him. A dilution of effort also points to administrative shortcomings. There is a clash with the British championships at St Moritz and Jonathan Woodall, outstandingly the best British driver, is somewhere else practising for the world championships. He was in the first 10 of both two-man and four-man Olympic championships last year, so the gravity of his loss is easy to understand, although of course it does open the way for another bob here at Igls.

The British teams are: Lance Whitehead and Buster Watson, John Deere and Simon Strong, Roger Potter and Goodhew.

Blues save face after staring at defeat

By Iain Mackenzie

Blues 32 Whites 26

Had a representative from La Fédération Française de Rugby been watching events at Murrayfield on Saturday (and who is to say one did not?) he would have been entertained by Barbarian-style rugby and delighted to see Scotland's 1981 side struggling to overcome supposedly inferior beings. Blues won after a 50-minute second half by four goals and two tries to two goals, two tries and two penalty goals, and avoided the embarrassment of defeat.

At one time defeat seemed not just possible but distinctly probable. Whites, the much livelier side for all but the last quarter, led 13—0 at the interval and increased the gap to 16—0 soon after. It was not until Hay scored a try after an hour of mixed endeavour and frustration, followed closely by one from Munro which Irvine converted, that Blues saw the possibility of saving face.

Blues were still troubled until scores began to come frequently, with Munro crossing the line again and Dickson doing so twice, although his first try was from a pass at least two yards forward.

Irvine, the Blues captain, started the day by missing a penalty goal from less than 20 yards in front of the post but improved gradually and finished with a try and three conversions. Renwick, usually a prolific scorer, managed only a conversion in an otherwise useful outing.

It was significant that, until Breakey scored a final try for Whites, all the points had been scored by Borderers. There is a school which says that more players used to the hard game played in the Borders should be in the national side; undoubtedly they led the way on Saturday when Smith scored one try, Baird two and Dods, an excellent full back who has the misfortune to be a contemporary of Irvine and Hay, kicked two penalty goals and two conversions.

The selectors created one of those surprises for which they are well known by making only one change at the interval. Kennedy, who had hoped to replace his injured Watsonian colleague, Johnston, at centre in the national team, was himself replaced by Robertson, of Melrose. It was hardly a startling move because Kennedy was the most vulnerable of the Blues and did not distinguish himself even in that undistinguished first half.

It was unfortunate that Robertson, too, was replaced before the end; he suffered an accidental head injury and was helped off. Kennedy might have swapped jerseys again, but instead Burnett, of Heriot's, was sent on to complete the Blues XV. He played scarcely 15 minutes and it will be interesting to see if the selectors will allow him to stay as a partner for Renwick. If Robertson is fully fit, he will probably be included, although Johnston could also be back in the reckoning.

One other change was made. Smith, of Gala, the Scottish basketball international in only his second season in first-class rugby, was promoted to the Blues in place of Gray. Despite his inexperience the 27-year-old, 18st lock is perhaps the best forward prospect Scotland have had for years; he was the outstanding man on the pitch outjumping the others and using his weight to full advantage. He scored a remarkable try in the first half, taking four of the Blues pack over the line with him.

The side to meet France in Paris on January 17 will be chosen today, but an official announcement is being delayed until Wednesday so that the players can be informed first. The team is likely to be that which ended the game on Saturday just holding on to its slender lead, Robertson for Burnett excepted. Smith took a knock on a knee however, and was unable to take part in a squad session at Murrayfield yesterday. He may be omitted.

BLUES: A. Irvine (Heriot's, captain); S. Munro (Ayr), J. M. Renwick (Hawick), A. E. Kennedy (Watsonians), B. H. Hay (Boroughmuir); J. Y. Rutherford (Selkirk), R. J. Laidlaw (Jedforest); G. McGuinness (West of Scotland), C. T. Deans (Hawick), I. G. Milne (Heriot's), A. J. Tomes (Hawick), D. Gray (West of Scotland), J. H. Calder (Stewart's-Melville FP), J. R. Beattie (Heriot's), G. Dickson (Gala). Kennedy and Gray changed places with Robertson and Smith at half time. H. Burnett (Heriot's) later replaced Robertson who was injured.

WHITES: P. W. Dods (Gala); W. B. Gammell (Heriot's), K. W. Robertson (Melrose), R. W. Breakey (Gosforth), G. R. T. Baird (Kelso); R. Wilson (London Scottish, captain), A. J. M. Lawson (Heriot's); J. Aitken (Gala), K. G. Lawrie (Gala), N. A. Rowan (Boroughmuir), W. Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock), T. J. Smith (Gala), M. A. Biggar (London Scottish), P. M. Lillington (Durham University), A. K. Brewster (Stewart's-Melville FP).
Referee: A. M. Hosie (Glasgow).

Rugby are let off lightly as Irish lose concentration

By David Hands

London Irish 27 Rugby 13

Famous names and distinguished traditions do little to alleviate present distress. Rugby have spent the past decade struggling to recover a position among the elite English clubs but their defeat at Sunbury on Saturday by two goals, three tries and a penalty goal to a goal, a try and a penalty suggested that they still have some way to go. Their friends have stood by them and their fixture list is as strong as ever, but with only six *wins this season that can be an* embarrassment.

Both sides had absentees, Rugby missing three senior three-quarters, Irish the likes of O'Driscoll, Finn and O'Donnell. But it swiftly became apparent that all the Irish had to do to win was move the ball and Rugby's defence, in some areas purely nominal, would crack. Too often to the frustration of their own supporters, the Irish back row and scrum half looked for breaks themselves from scrummage and lineout which relieved Rugby of the responsibility of having to cover.

Perhaps the Irish lost concentration after the ease with which they scored their first two tries to go 10 points up in only 12 minutes. Bates, Stapleton and Meanwell were happy to run but like the *crowd, they had to watch the forwards* try to do it better and give away needless penalties. Rugby's outstanding player was their former England Colts captain Tysall, sound in all his full back duties. They possessed two young and inexperienced locks in Fleetwood and Sampson another England Colt, but both worked hard and may prove useful investments.

Bates, Watkinson and Condon—the latter after Watkinson had appeared to knock on—scored first half tries for the Irish. Meanwell kicked two conversions and a penalty, Tysall's penalty making the interval score 19—3. The veteran wing, Craig, opened the second half scoring with a try and Durand finished it off, Tysall kicking a conversion but in between McKinney and Stapleton scored tries for the Irish. It was perhaps slightly unkind for Rugby to arrive and see Condon, warming up before the match, wearing a Leicester shirt—a reminder of the good times in the Midlands which are passing them by.

LONDON IRISH: J. Bates; P. Stapleton, A. Watkinson, M. Szukowski, C. Meanwell; H. Condon, G. Paige; T. Hennessy, G. Beringer, L. White, D. McCracken, M. Smythe, S. McKinney (captain), N. Gilbert, D. Donohue.

RUGBY: K. Tysall; C. Bend, B. Mattocks, M. Murch, A. Craig; D. Coulter, M. Bowen; G. Durand, G. Stalker, P. Hall, M. Fleetwood, J. Sampson, P. Gill, D. Currie, M. Tarrant (captain).
Referee: D. Jordan (London).

Army ill prepared to cope with Harlequins fluency

By Gordon Allan

Harlequins 35 Army 4

Only five of the Army team who won the Services championship last season played at the Stoop ground on Saturday when Harlequins scored two goals, a penalty goal and five tries to a try. The Army, short of inches and pounds, were eventually worn down, and Harlequins added 20 points in the last quarter.

The Army scored first — a try by their No 8 Christopher direct from a scrummage — and were never afraid to move the ball around. But with their team still at the drawing board stage, they could not match Harlequins for cohesion and speed. Their only previous games this season were against Lydney, Llandovery College and Tredegar, so that they went into this one underprepared.

Peter Warfield the former England centre, is now in uniform but could not play on Saturday. When he does he is bound to make a difference. The Army like the other services, are not so well endowed as they used to be with players of his experience. Rees, at stand-off, was the old head here. Of the forwards, Christopher was always adjacent in the loose and Prosser, Koops and Rapley too should be mentioned in despatches.

Harlequins have lost once—to Bath—since October 25. In recent years they have often seemed to be on the verge of better times. This season at last it might be true. They have a first team pool of 40 and a much respected coach, Dave Rollitt. With players of the calibre of Luddington the Oxford University scrum half, and Halliday the Oxford centre, in reserve, they could also have a future.

In a match full of handling mistakes and shadow tackling the Harlequins tries were scored by John Butcher, Rudoph, Moriarty, (the Cambridge University wing), Claxton, Busbell, O'Brien and Weekes. Bushell, who came on when Allen injured a leg shortly before half time, kicked two conversions and a penalty. Allen and Gilmer the half backs, both from New Zealand, were playing together for the first time.

HARLEQUINS: J. Butcher; S. Moriarty, G. Birkett (rep I. Stoppani), D. Hodgkiss, S. Simson, N. Allen (rep. K. Bushell); J. Gilmer, T. Claxton (captain), C. Rogers, G. Claxton, M. Rocks, N. O'Brien, G. Rudolph, C. Butcher, E. Weekes.

ARMY: Cpl A. Chapple (REME); Sgt K. A'Hearne (RRW), L cpl C. Spowart (RE), Sgt C. Elley (WG), Lt S. Dixon (DWR); Sgt P. Rees (RRW), Sgt Inst G. Davies (APTC); Sgt L. Patten (REME), Capt T. Sinclair (DWR, captain), Craftsman S. Titterington (REME), Sgt A. Rickling (Royal Signals), Lt J. Koops (WG), Cpl A. Rapley (REME), Cpl C. Christopher (RAOC), Cpl M. Prosser (RRW).
Referee: J. Little (London).

Rugby League

League leaders tumbled by Halifax goals

By Keith Macklin

After Castleford's recent run *of nine unbeaten league games*, they were not expected to bow the knee at Halifax yesterday. But as the Halifax players had confidently predicted after running Bradford Northern close, the league leaders were beaten 11—5, a result which does not remove Castleford from the top nor Halifax from the bottom of the first division.

Goals decided the issue, Birts kicking four second-half goals for Halifax to add to a first-half try by Waites. Johnson scored a second-half try for Castleford, *who missed several chances* through over-eagerness, but Beardmore, third-choice kicker in this injury-ridden Castleford side, could land only one goal.

Wakefield Trinity and Bradford Northern seized the opportunity to draw level on points with Castleford at the top of the table. A first-half treble of tries by a reserve centre, Tinker, all of them goaled by Diamond, gave Trinity a springboard for victory against the recently all-conquering Warrington side.

Wakefield attacked for most of the game, and Warrington scored their two tries in breakaways, Eccles getting the first and Ken Kelly a late consolation prize. Hesford maintained his good form by kicking four goals

For the second *successive* game Bradford Northern almost frittered away a 12-point lead. Workington hit back to 12—10 with two tries from Todd and two goals from Hogg, and threatened to beat Northern. It was a great relief for the home supporters when Barends ran over

Fulham's home tie against Wakefield

By Keith Macklin

The bitter pill of defeat at Whitehaven yesterday was sweetened for Fulham by Saturday's draw for the first round of the Three Fives Challenge Cup. Fulham got what they wanted, a home tie against a top First Division side, Wakefield Trinity, who are second in the table, and whose visit to Craven Cottage should bring another 10,000 gate.

The City of Kingston upon Hull again struck lucky. Both Kingston Rovers and Hull are at home. Rovers, the cup holders, entertain Barrow, who are in the lower reaches of the First Division, while Hull have yet another battle against old foes in Leeds. The Headingley side are having one of their worst seasons for years, but their side is littered with internationals, and they are not incapable of winning at The Boulevard.

Widnes, a good cup fighting side who are having a mediocre league season, have a comfortable home draw against Doncaster. Castleford have a similarly simple task against Huyton, and the only amateur club, Pilkingtons Recs against the second division leaders have an attractive home tie.

DRAW: Blackpool Borough v Oldham; Batley v Keighley; Hull v Leeds; Pilkington Recreations v York; Workington Town v Rochdale; Castleford v Huyton; Halifax v Wigan; Leigh v Whitehaven; Hull Kingston Rovers v Barrow; Widnes v Doncaster; Bramley v Warrington; Fulham v Wakefield Trinity; Swinton v Featherstone Rovers; Dewsbury v Hunslet; Salford v Bradford Northern; Huddersfield v St Helens.

Ties to be played on February 14 and 15.

FIRST DIVISION: Barrow 37, Oldham 11; Bradford Northern 15, Workington Town 10; Featherstone Rovers 22, Widnes 8; Halifax 11, Castleford 5; Hull 10, Leigh 9; Leeds 13, Hull KR 16; *Wakefield Trinity* 19, *Warrington* 14; St Helens 29, Salford 14.

SECOND DIVISION: Batley 37, Oldham 11; Blackpool Borough 0, Doncaster 2; Bramley 15, York 26; Huyton 4, Keighley 21; Rochdale Hornets 10, Hunslet 5; Swinton 8, Huddersfield 3; Whitehaven 6, Fulham 0.

Skiing

Orlainsky takes advantage of Stenmark's misfortune

Ebnat-Kappel, Switzerland, Jan 4. — Christian Orlainsky, of Austria, recorded his first world cup victory after the favourite, Ingemar Stenmark, of Sweden, had been eliminated from the giant slalom here today.

Orlainsky, aged 18, and placed only ninth after the first round, covered the 1,120-metre, 48-gate course in the best time of 1min 19.78sec on his second run to push his compatriot, Hans Enn, who was fastest on the first run, into second place overall. Orlainsky's winning aggregate time was 2:41.41, with Enn nine-hundredths of a second slower and the Swiss, Jean-Luc Fournier, third in 2:41.58.

Stenmark, winner of 17 out of 19 world cup giant slaloms in recent years, was knocked out on the first run held in poor conditions. He recorded the best intermediate time of 41.17 seconds but eight seconds later caught the tip of his left ski in a gate and fell.

"Suddenly, I couldn't see anything," he said. The *temperature changed at about mid-course* and the snow which fell as fine flakes at the top was in larger, wetter flakes halfway down, sticking to goggles. Stenmark's ill-fortune served as a warning to the rest of the field; some skiers even threw away their goggles as they went through the heavy, wet snow.

Enn has now moved into second place overall in the world cup with 63 points, 17 behind Peter Müller, of Switzerland. The Canadian, Steve Podborski, has dropped to third on 61, with Andreas Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, the current champion, fourth on 57 having gained combination points from the Val d'Isère downhill and Ebnat-Kappel giant slalom. Müller, a downhill specialist, lost his chance of picking up combination points after missing two gates in the first run.

Orlainsky, considered one of the most technically promising Austrian skiers said he expected to win a special slalom before a giant slalom. He said he was lucky to have clear weather during the second run and this had enabled him to take risks in skirting the gates.

RESULTS: 1, C. Orlainsky (Austria), 2min 41.41sec; 2, H. Enn (Austria), 2:41.50; 3, J.-L. Fournier (Switzerland), 2:41.58; 4, P. Mahre (US), 2:42.18; 5, H. Spiss (Austria), 2:42.33; 6, J. Luethy (Switzerland), 2:42.46; 7, A. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 2:42.53; 8, B. Noeckler (Italy), 2:42.94; 9, J. Gaspoz (Switzerland), 2:42.95; 10, F. Gruber (Austria), 2:43.25.

OVERALL: 1, P. Müller (Switzerland), 80 pts; 2, Enn, 63; 3, S. Podborski (Canada), 61; 4, Wenzel, 57; 5, U. Spiess (Austria), 56; 6, H. Weirather (Austria), 55; 7, L. Stock (Austria), 52; 8, I. Stenmark (Sweden), 50; 9, Mahre, 47; 10, K. Read (Canada), 42.—Reuter.

Tennis

Mottram plays in first match of tournament

By Rex Bellamy

The champions of France, Victor *Amaya and Hank Pfister, will play* Frew McMillan and Christopher Mottram at Olympia tomorrow in the first match of the £85,000 Braniff Airways doubles tournament, one of the *special* events organized by World Championship Tennis. The second match tomorrow will be between Heinz Gunthardt and Alexander Mayer and Kevin Curren and Steve Denton.

During the first four days the eight invited pairs will play in two groups of four on an all-play-*all basis. In Saturday's semi-final* round the winning team from each group will play the runners-up from the other. The first prize at stake in Sunday's final will be £34,000.

The order of play for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will be as follows: Wednesday (6.00) Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee v Marty Riessen and Sherwood Stewart; Bob Lutz and Stan Smith v Wotek Fibek and Tomas Smid. Thursday (11.00): Amaya and Pfister v Riessen and Stewart; *Curren and Denton* v Lutz and Smith. (6.00) Fibak and Smid v Gunthardt and Mayer; McNamara and McNamee v McMillan and Mottram. Friday (11.00) Curren and Denton v Fibak and Smid; Amaya and Pfister v McNamara and McNamee. (6.00) McMillan and Mottram v Riessen and Stewart; Gunthardt and Mayer v Lutz and Smith.

Badminton

English girls in last four

Copenhagen, Jan 4.—Gillian Gilks and Jane Webster, of England, reached the semi-final round of the Copenhagen Cup women's singles after convincing wins against Danish opponents. Mrs Gilks beat Kirsten Meier by 11—5, 5—11, 11—2 and now faces Rikke Sörensen.

Miss Webster's 11—3, 11—5 win against Susanne Berg earned her a match with *Susanne* Ejlersen, also of Denmark, who beat Sally Leadbeater, a *surprising* winner over the former world champion, Lene Köppen, yesterday.

In the first round of the men's singles Kevin Jolly defeated a former All England champion, Svend Pri, before going out in the next round to Prakash Padukone.

MEN'S SINGLES: first round: Pongoh (Indonesia) beat A. Goode (GB), 15—1, 15—1; N. Yates (GB) beat T. Pettersson (Sweden), 17—14, 15—4; Stephan Baddeley (GB) beat J. P. Nierhoff (Denmark), 7—15, 15—10, 15—10. Second round: P. Padukone (India) beat K. Jolly (GB), 15—3, 15—11; N. Yates (GB) beat B. Flasberg (Denmark), 15—10, 17—16; M. Frost (Denmark) beat S. Baddeley (GB), 15—10, 12—15, 15—10. Quarter finals: F. Delfs (Denmark) beat P. Pedersen (Denmark), 15—0, 15—8; Pongoh beat Yates, 15—9, 15—10; Frost beat T. Kihlstrom (Sweden), 15—8, 15—4; Hadiyanto (Indonesia) beat Padukone, 6—15, 15—10, 15—10.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: first round: S. Leadbeater (GB) bat L. Koppen (Denmark), 1—11, 11—8, 11—7; J. Webster (GB) beat A. Boergesson (Sweden), 7—11, 11—4, 11—5; S. Berg (Denmark) beat D. Simpson (GB), 11—7, 11—0; R. Soerensen (Denmark) beat K. Troke (GB), 11—8, 6—11, 11—6; P. Kilvington (GB) beat L. Blumer (Sweden), 12—9, 12—11; G. Gilks (GB) beat K. Larsen (Denmark), 11—4, 11—7. Quarter finals: Gilks beat K. Meier (Denmark), 11—5, 5—11, 11—2; Webster beat Berg, 11—3, 11—5; Sörensen beat Kilvington, 11—8, 11—2; S. Ejlersen (Denmark) beat Leadbeater, 11—8, 11—12, 11—6.

Rackets/Real tennis

Hollington a worthy winner

By Roy McKelvie

Paul Nicholls won the Swallow Trophy for rackets and William Hollington the Angus Cup for real tennis, both for the third year running, in the under-24 championships which ended at Queen's Club yesterday. Both players have another year. There were 60 entries and with the increasing popularity of these events, well *organized by the professionals*, it may in future be necessary to extend the time beyond three days.

Of the two winners Hollington, a medical student at Oxford University, was the clearer. Although suffering from influenza he did not lose a set and in the final beat Fred Satow by 6—3, 6—4. The loser played three matches yesterday, one at rackets, two at real tennis, before the final and made a brave effort to contain Hollington in the second set with some aggressive play, including an attack on the winning openings. But Hollington's play on the floor was too sound.

The powerfully built Nicholls had an early tussle over five games with Julian Paul. In the final he outhit the new Wellington professional, Shannon Hazell, aged 19, by 15—1, 10—15, 15—8, 15—0, having one of his bouts of loose play in the middle of the match.

Hazell, with little competitive experience, took what chance gave him, showing good court sense in the minimal use of the side walls, mobility and a long reach. These assets and a cool head had won him his semi-final round match against the Charterhouse professional, Steve Tulley.

SWALLOW TROPHY: Quarter-final round: S. Tulley (Charterhouse) beat R. H. Wakeley (Marlborough), 15—11, 15—3, 18—13; S. Hazell (Wellington) beat W. J. Maltby 15—8, 12—16, 15—3, 11—15, 15—5. Semi-final round: P. C. Nicholls beat F. C. Satow 15—12, 15—8, 15—7; Hazell beat Tulley 15—12, 2—15, 12—15, 15—12, 15—10.

ANGUS CUP: Quarter-final round: W. A. Hollington beat J. D. S. Fricker, 6—1, 6—2; J. Howell (Moreton Morrell) beat J. V. R. Wilson, 6—1, 5—6, 6—2; F. C. Satow beat K. King (Queen's), 6—1, 6—0; R. M. Gradon beat D. K. Watson, 6—4, 6—1. Semi-final: Satow beat Gradon, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4; Hollington beat Howell, 6—2, 6—3. Final: Hollington beat Satow, 6—3, 6—4.

Relaxation could be fatal in United States

By Lewine Mair

Most of the leading British juniors who have been on a month-long tour of the United States arrived back in Britain yesterday for the start of the national junior covered court championships at Queen's Club today.

One competitor who, perforce, has had to cut things a little fine is Peter Moore of Surrey. As late as yesterday afternoon he was playing in the final of the under-14 section of the hotly contested Rolex tournament in New York. For Moore, who paid his own way to the States, to have gone so far in such an event is a considerable achievement which will doubtless have afforded a deal of pleasure to Derek Bone, his coach.

Paul Heath, the No 1 seed at Queen's, and Amanda Brown, the *No 3 seed among the girls*, reached the semi-final round of the Rolex tournament at under-16 level before flying home yesterday evening.

Heath, who beat the first seed in the Rolex quarter-final round, reckoned that the American tour had been encouraging in that every Briton had achieved a worthwhile result. He himself had been somewhat inconsistent at the outset but, after a week's practice with Paul Hutchins of the LTA, he found his best form.

What struck him particularly about the Americans was the way they got keyed up for every encounter. "Over here you get matches in which you take advantage of the fact that you can afford to relax a little. Do that over there, however, and your opponent will waste no time in stepping in," he said.

Teacher triumph spoilt by opponent's injury

Melbourne, Jan 4. — Brian Teacher, a beaten finalist in his last four tournaments, won the Australian open title at Kooyong today. The 26-year-old American defeated the injured Australian, Kim Warwick 7—5, 7—6, 6—3 and collected a cheque for $A58,000, the best pay day of his career.

Warwick had earlier completed *a rain-interrupted* 6—7, 6—4, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4 semi-final triumph over the Argentine, Guillermo Vilas, and needed treatment for a worsening shoulder injury before facing Teacher. Warwick said his shoulder hurt while serving, smashing and playing backhands, but he refused to use the problem as an excuse. "I would probably not have won anyway", he said, but added that a pain-killing injection before the final might have helped.

Teacher, a runner-up in Bangkok, Taipei, Hongkong and Sydney since November, said: "I was pretty determined to fight the whole way and winning will give me a lot of confidence". In spite of Warwick's handicap, little separated the two players in the opening two sets, the second of which went to a tie-break.

On a dry day Yorkshire's fate might have been worse

By Steve Elliott

Yorks U-19 0 Lancs U-19 10

Lancashire's convincing victory over Yorkshire in their schools rugby roses match at Otley by a goal and a try not only reaffirmed one's faith in rugby but strongly advertised the health and excellence of the game at junior level. The elements, as so often is the case, were the key to understanding the contest. The gale, which had whipped continuous rain over the Cross Green ground, did not relent and mud and cruelly driven *showers guaranteed the sort of* conditions in which handling was as perilous as kicking.

Yorkshire, who meet Welsh schools next Saturday at Cwmbran, must be acutely aware that a dry day might have brought their annihilation at the hands of a Lancashire side based on the *successful Cowley* school team that refused to admit the necessity of indiscriminate kicking.

Their thinking was illustrated by the predicaments of their talented full back Muldoon who attempted a clearing kick early in the second half from his own line and was appalled to see the ball loom back over his head and finish over his own deadball line. In this context Lancashire's handling was a joy; their team contained seven Cowley players and their coach, Ray French, has just published a coaching book entitled Running Rugby. Lancashire ran the ball even from their own line and prospered accordingly whereas poor Yorkshire, willing but limited, plodded away in a bewildered attempt to muster an extra yard of pace that collectively they just did not possess.

Castleton, at No 8, Burnhill, at centre, and Hoyle at flanker all impressed but Yorkshire as a unit were carthorses faced with racehorses; for Lancashire M. Taylor at scrum half, Aspinall and Muldoon all looked players of considerable class and potential but any unbiased man of the match adjudicator would surely have seriously considered the unobtrusive skill of Roy at No 8. His defensive talents saved Lancashire when Yorkshire were in command with the *second half* wind on their backs.

Lancashire scored a try in each half. Aspinall fed the stand-off Colman who scored and deep in the second half M. Taylor, Metcalfe and the swift delicately unified passing of the back set up the situation from which Mul*doon's explosive attacking ability* paved the way for his crucial try which Colman converted.

YORKSHIRE: A. W. H. Scott (Sedbergh); D. N. Aspin (Sowerby Bridge), S. B. Burnhill (Woodhouse Grove), A. Rivett (Morley GS), D. J. Jones (Hemsworth HS); T. A. Crockatt (Pocklington), J. Jenkins (Leeds GS); C. Yemm (Doncaster IHE), N. A. Lincham (Temple Moor HS), J. P. Woodthorpe (Harrogate GS), T. Waude (Goole GS), J. G. Downs (Bradford GS), M. Saunt (Hymers College), T. Hoyle (John Smeaton HS), N. F. Castelton (Pocklington).

LANCASHIRE: G. P. Muldoon (Cowley); L. J. Metcalfe (West Park HS), A. C. Taylor (de la Salle 6th Form College), I. Aspinall (Cowley), I. Arnold (Cowley); D. J. Colman (St Edwards College), M. Taylor (Cowley); C. D. Baskett (Cowley), R. L. Miller (King Edward Lytham), N. D. Pickavance (Cowley), M. Nicholson (Arnold), D. Callow (Lancaster RGS), A. McGowan (Campion School), I. Aird (Arnold), D. G. Roy (Cowley).
Referee: P. Bridgman (Yorkshire).

Boxing

Ali v Gardner in March

New York, Jan 4.—Muhammad Ali and the European champion, John L. Gardner of Britain, have signed contracts for a 10-round bout the last week of March, Harold Smith, president of Muhammad Ali Professional Sports, Inc, said today. Mr Smith said that he has a probable site for the bout but *did not want to* disclose it at this time.

Mr Smith also said he would try to get network television for the show which could include a WBC lightweight title defence by Jim Watt against Alexis Arguello, and a heavyweight bout involving Leon Spinks.—AP.

For the record

Rugby Union

FINAL TRIAL MATCHES: England 37, The Rest 13 (at Twickenham); Scotland Blues 32, Whites 26 (at Murrayfield).

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery 9, Cheltenham 16; Alnwick 12, Jordanhill 3; Blackheath 10, Rosslyn Park 23; Blaydon 13, Edinburgh Wanderers 6; Bradford 0, West Hartlepool 0; Bridgend 14, Newport 3; Bristol 16, Bedford 4; Camborne 3, Plymouth Albion 35; Cardiff 17, Moseley 15; Ebbw Vale 10, Saracens 6; Edinburgh Academicals 6, Kilmarnock 9; Fylde 0, Liverpool 12; Gala 32, Birkenhead Park 6; Gosforth 15, Wakefield 3; Gloucester 13, London Scottish 8; Gordonians 20, Madras College FP 0; Halifax 9, Harrogate 12; Harlequins 35, The Army 4; Hartlepool Rovers 19, Percy Park 4; Headingley 18, Wilm*slow 3; Howe of Fife 16, Kirkcaldy 7*; Kelso 15, Hawick 7; Langholm 8, Jedforest 5; Leith Academicals 4, Boroughmuir 14; Leicester 13, Bath 11; Llanelli 28, Exeter 15; London Irish 27, Rugby 13; London Welsh 34, Northampton 9; Lydney 9, Pontypridd 40; Maesteg 23, Pontypool 17; Melrose 15, Selkirk 3; Metropolitan Police 13, Cross Keys 19; Morley 4, Orrell 0; Morpeth 14, Durham City 19; Neath 20, Coventry 15; Newbridge 29, South Wales Police 6; New Brighton 3, Sale 19; Northern 19, Middlesbrough 12; Nottingham 16, Broughton Park 4; Nuneaton [illegible], Roundhay 10; Perthshire 3, Glasgow High 22; Richmond 6, Wasps 24; Royal High 23, Haddington 13; Sheffield 41, Huddersfield 10; Stewarts Melville 44, Glasgow Academicals 3; Swansea 24, Aberavon 22; Tredegar [illegible], Birmingham 7; Wakefield 3, Gosforth 15; Waterloo 19, Manchester 6; Watsonians 6, Heriot's FP 20; Weston-Super-Mare 0, Glamorgan Wanderers 9; West of Scotland 30, Hutchesons 3; Whitehaven 4, Furness 4; Wigan 6, St Helens 3.

Athletics

SAN FRANCISCO: World indoor classic: Men: 3,000 metres: 1, R. Dixon (NZ), 8min 1.4sec; 2, W. Waigwa (Kenya), 8:2.8; 3, M. Slack, 8:04.5. Mile: 1, S. Scott, 3:59.6; 2, D. Moorcroft (GB), 4:01.3; 3, R. Flynn (Ireland), 4:01.6. 1,000m: 1, D. Koritz (Kenya), 2:25.4. 500m: 1, B. Cameron (Jamaica), 1:05.6. *Women*: 3,000m: 1, G. Waitz (Norway), 9:[illegible].6; 2, J. Hansen, 9:11.0; 3, D. Scott (Canada), 9:14.9; 4, F. Larrieu, 9:26.7; 5, R. Joyce (GB), 9:29.9.

TEL AVIV: Sea of Galilee marathon: 1, J. Dingwall (GB), 2 hrs 16 mins, 19 secs; 2, J. Grimont (Belgium), 2—19—[illegible]; 3, P. Hooper (Ireland), 2:21.38. British placings: 1, J. Dingwall, 2:16.19; 5, M. Roberts, 2:23.14; 9, P. Rafferty, 2:24.47; 20, R. Charnex 2:37.38.

Cresta Run

OPEN JUNCTION RACE: All Switzerland: 1, R. Gansser, 133.14; 2, U. Nater, 133.55; 3, F. Gansser, 133.72; 4, C. Nater, 133.93; 5, N. Baracchi, 135.08; 6, P. Latscha, 135.25. British placing: 9, R. Smith.

FAIRCHILDS McCARTHY CUP: 1, R. Lycett Green (GB), handicap 2.8, 135.04; 2, Baron N. von Hornstein (WG), 3.5, 135.23; 3, F. Stahel (Switzerland), 4.0, 136.87; 4, P. Latscha (Switzerland), 0.8, 136.57; 5, V. Schicht (Switzerland), 3.3, 137.37; 6, F. Alireza (Kuwait), 8.0, 137.45.

Cricket

DACCA: MCC, 79 and 109 for 3 dec; President's XI, 187 for 4 dec. Match drawn.

Table tennis

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Premier division: Macleans Maidenhead 6, Sealink Milton Keynes 4; Soham 7, Unity 2. Second division, south: Seagulls 7, Gunnersbury Triangle 2; March Town 4, St Neots 5; Generation II 6, Bristol 4. Second division, north: Cashmans 5, City of Newcastle 8; Ormesby II 1, Norton 2; Salford Select 7; South West Durham 6, Billingham 3; Tarmac Wolverhampton 7, Stockton Select 2.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Dulwich 1, Maidenhead 0; Hawks 2, Teddington 2; Hounslow 3, Cheam 0; Reading 2, Purley 1; Southgate 0, St Albans 1; Surbiton 0, Spencer 3; Tulse Hill 3, Blackheath 4; Wimbledon 0, Hampstead 0.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: R.A.F. 2, Slough 4.

WOMEN'S MATCHES: Dulwich 1, Redwings 3; Orpington 8, Reeds 1; Shirley 1, Walton 3.

Golf

TAURANGA: New Zealand PGA championship, final round: 280: B. Jones (Australia), J. Lister, D. Clark. Jones won at fourth extra hole. Other score: 284: E. Darcy (Ireland).

Squash rackets

BRONDESBURY: British amateur championship: Third round: M. Brink beat R. Smith, 7—9, 9—2, 9—5, 9—6; G. Blair beat C. Zweigberk, 10—8, 9—2, 7—9, 9—3; M. Winkler beat T. Jones, 9—6, 9—1, 9—1; J. Leeb beat K. Karam, 9—7, 10—8, 0—9, 9—5; L. Grusdin beat V. Williams, 9—5, 9—0, 9—1; T. O'Connor beat K. Connors, 9—1, 9—0, 9—7.

Latest snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Andermatt	70	160	Good	Heavy	Fair	Snow	-4
New wind-blown snow							
Avoriaz	125	180	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-5
Blizzard, few lifts open							
Arosa	95	110	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	-1
New snow on good base							
Isola 2000	25	55	Worn	Crust	Poor	Fine	8
All pistes worn							
La Plagne	125	165	Good	Powder	Poor	Snow	-5
Lifts closed by high winds							
Mürren	100	210	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	2
New snow on good base							
Seefeld	50	100	Poor	Heavy	Fair	Snow	0
Runs soaked by rain							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.

SCOTTISH: Cairngorms: Main runs: A few complete but narrow. All others broken. New snow on a hard base. Lower slopes: A few runs complete but narrow. All others broken. New snow. Vertical runs: 1,000 feet. Access roads: Slight snow. Snow level: 1,000 ft. Glenshee: Main runs: Only one high-level run complete. All others broken. New snow. Lower slopes: Limited nursery areas. New snow. Vertical runs: 500 ft. Access roads: Slight snow. Snow levels: 2,000 ft. Glencoe: Insufficient snow for skiing. Lecht: Main runs: All runs complete. Powder snow on a hard base. Lower slopes: Ample nursery areas. Powder snow on a hard base. Vertical runs: 600 ft. Access roads: Moderate snow drifting. Snow level: 2,000 ft.

SPORT

Racing

Haydock race gives Little Owl a target to reach before March

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

That infinitely promising young steeplechaser, Little Owl, who is being talked of as a potential winner of the Tote Gold Cup at Cheltenham one day, will run next on January 24 in the Peter Marsh Steeplechase at Haydock Park. With £16,000 added to the sweepstakes this race is a handicap with a weight range limited to 21 lb and Jim Wilson, who owns Little Owl now in partnership with his brother, believes it is the ideal stepping stone towards Cheltenham in March.

The handicapper has given Little Owl 10 st 13 lb for the Haydock race which is 15 lb below the top weight, Silver Buck. That then is the amount of improvement that Little Owl must make in the next couple of months if he is going to be a force in this year's Gold Cup. Silver Buck will definitely miss the Haydock race. He has not been out of a walk since his memorable victory in the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton Park on Boxing Day and his trainer, Michael Dickinson, still envisages resting him throughout January.

There will be no respite for Diamond Edge who also ran in the big race at Kempton Park but who did not excel on that occasion, unlike Silver Buck. His trainer, Fulke Walwyn, told me at Newbury on Saturday that he intends sending Diamond Edge to Sandown Park next Saturday for the Anthony Mildmay—Peter Cazalet Memorial Steeplechase in the hope that another visit to the Esher course will rekindle his fire.

Walwyn's effort to win the Mandarin Handicap Steeplechase at Newbury a fourth time failed basically because his runner, Tarbank, was unsure at the open ditches. It was just such an obstacle that brought about his downfall in the Hennessy Gold Cup on his last visit to the course and it was the same fence that cost him the prize this time. He made such a hash of it that he lost his impetus and the advantage passed to Chumson.

Tarbank still managed to overtake Chumson but neither were able to hold Master Smudge at bay. Jumping the cross fence, which is the fifth from the finish, you would not have given a halfpenny for Master Smudge's chance. However, Richard Linley who was riding him for the first time and who admitted later that it was mighty hard work never gave up trying.

Master Smudge is trained by his owner, Arthur Barrow, who also bred him. Until this season Mr Barrow operated under a permit from his home near Bridgwater. But after Master Smudge had been awarded last year's Cheltenham Gold Cup on the disqualification of Tied Cottage, Mr Barrow decided to give up his haulage business to build some more stables and set up as a public trainer. He now has 10 horses in his yard, but Master Smudge was his first winner of the season. And as he admitted his success did not come a moment too soon.

The finish of the L'Oreal handicap hurdle was a repeat of the Boxing Day Handicap Hurdle at Kempton. That was just won by News King who was inspiringly ridden by John Francome as Fire Drill gave a persistent challenge. On this occasion Fred Winter's assistant, Oliver Sherwood, deputized for Francome who is still suffering from flu.

And what a fine job Sherwood made of it as Fire Drill again stuck to his task with commendable tenacity. How nice it was to see form working out to an ounce. Winter can certainly excel in training News King this season.

At the beginning of last year the horse lost his confidence when he was trained in Newmarket by Neville Callaghan. The evidence now is that he has rediscovered his love for racing.

Saturday's programme began with a double for Nicky Henderson and his jockey, Steve Smith Eccles, who is riding with a badly sprained ankle and torn ligaments. His winner of the Panama Cigar Hurdle (qualifier), The Tsarevich, is lucky to be alive let alone racing. Two years ago he was dragged from his stable which was ablaze on Christmas Day with his rug on fire. The vet then doubted whether he would live so full were his lungs of smoke but he recovered in time and I fancy that we will be hearing much more of him in due course, eventually as a steeplechaser.

Sedgefield inspection

There will be a precautionary inspection at Sedgefield at 7.30 am today. Kit Egerton, the clerk of the course, said: "At the moment the course is perfectly fit to race but the weather forecast is not good—snow and frost are all forecast to be on the way." The Ayr meeting on Saturday was abandoned because of waterlogging.

STATE OF GOING (official): Sedgefield: good (inspection at 7.30 am). Nottingham: hurdle: good. Steeplechase: good to firm. Tomorrow: Fontwell Park: good. Stockton: Hurdle: good to soft. Steeplechase: good.

Basketball

Americans relieve Maccabi of title

By Nicholas Harling

A tournament which had more than its fair share of dramatic comebacks and nerve racking finishes followed its true course before a capacity crowd at Crystal Palace last night when Athletes in Action beat Maccabi Tel Aviv 96-82 in the final of the fourth world invitation club championship.

After what had gone before the script had to include yet more drama in the Philips sponsored tournament and the pattern was duly maintained as the match drew to a close that was as confusing as it was gripping. When it was all over the God Squad as the gospel-spreading Americans are otherwise known had relieved Maccabi of the title they had captured at both their previous two attempts.

Victory went to the team with the greater strength in depth. Athletes used all but one of their squad and there appeared to be not a single weakness. Their employment for long periods of a full court press, which involved man-to-man marking in both halves of the court, forced them to conserve their energies, which they did shrewdly. If one man went off another equally adaptable to their tactical scheme invariably came on.

For their perfect marksmanship, Marvin Delph, winner of the award for the most valuable player in the final, and Derrick Jackson stood out as did Richard Branning, a ball carrier of the highest calibre.

Maccabi, who had started for the first time ever without Mike Berkovitz, was soon in such danger of lagging far behind that they brought him on to help Aulcie Perry and Louis Silver keep the Israelis in contention. When with 13 minutes to go Maccabi actually went in front for the first occasion it seemed that in their best tradition they had raised the tempo at the right time.

What Maccabi could do nothing about however was the inaccuracy of their giant brooding American, Earl Williams. The winner of the most valuable player award for his performance in the last tournament, Williams as good as threw away their crown with the 13 shots he wasted of the 18 he took from the free throw line. The last two which went astray with 37 seconds left could have brought Maccabi level.

Soon after that came the hiatus in which time stood still while Maccabi's enraged coach and players argued that they had more than the four seconds left on the time clock. They were to fail with that dispute as with the main one at stake.

FINAL: Maccabi 82 (Perry 28, Berkovitz 17, Silver 24, Williams 13); Athletes in Action 96 (Delph 24, Jackson 18, ... Branning 11). [illegible]

MINOR PLACINGS: Solent 119, Windsor Ontario 96; Helsinki 93 MIM Edinburgh 78; Bayer Leverkusen 94, UBSC Vienna 86; Doncaster 86, Coburg 74; UBSC Vienna 77, Coburg 65; Leverkusen 73, Doncaster 60. Semi-final round: Parker Pen Leiden 74 (Parker 23, Brainsma 14; Puidokas 13, Woudstra 11); Maccabi Tel Aviv 77 (Perry 25 ...); Athletes in Action 94 (Schall 17, Branning 14), 25, Silver 21, Williams 15); Athletes in Crystal Palace 84 (Byrd 30, Roma 26, Lloyd 10). Junior men: Pool results: Coburg 87, Leverkusen 79, Maccabi 101, Crystal Palace 64, Helsinki 135, American School 67, Leverkusen 83, Crystal Palace 81. Final: Coburg 71, Maccabi 60.

Women's final: Leverkusen 80 (Hensler 29, Tohrman 13), UBSC Vienna 62 (Tedelius 18, Baumgartner 12); third and fourth places: Crystal Palace 89 (Roma 32, Stimpson 23, Hartley 14, Lloyd 14), Parker Pen Leiden 86 (Puidokas 24, Parker 23, Woudstra 12).

Junior women: Pool results: Windsor 60, Helsinki 65; Coburg 172, Leverkusen 76; Parker 61, Crystal Palace 67; Yale 51, Vienna 68, Coburg 80, Yale 79.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Men, first division: Kelly Girl Kingston 84, Trafford 90. Women, first division: Nottingham 41, Southgate 74.

BRITISH FEDERATION CUP: Quarter-final round, second leg: Fiat Birmingham 88, Killarney 79 (Fiat win 184—160 on aggregate).

Nottingham programme

12.45 DALESIDE CHASE (Selling handicap: £590 : 2m)

[illegible]

1.15 ANNESLEY HURDLE (Div I: novices: £483 : 2m)

[illegible]

1.45 FILLDYKE CHASE (Handicap: £1,291: 3½m)

[illegible]

2.15 NOTTINGHAM CHASE (Champion novices: £2,454 : 2½m)

[illegible]

2.45 SARACEN'S HEAD HURDLE (Handicap: £1,175 : 2½m)

[illegible]

3.15 ANNESLEY HURDLE (Div II: novices: £483 : 2m)

[illegible]

621	pp	Styleway Jess, W. Whiston, 6-11-7	Barry
623	7	Torreon, M. H. Easterby, 5-11-7	Mr Easterby
625	0	War Whoop, K. Bailey, 6-11-7	O'Halloran
626	14	Champers Club (CD), D. Wueden, 4-11-0	Scudamore
628	204	Jubilee Medal (D), H. Fleming, 4-11-0	Pimlott
630	000	Blenheim Prince, J. Spearing, 4-10-7	Webb
632	03	*Hyde, M. W. Easterby, 4-10-7	—
633	00	Just Wharton, W. Hardy, 4-10-7	Mr Bissill 7
636	43f	Kasland, H. O'Neill, 4-10-7	Gracey 4
637	p	Martin's Choice, E. Andrews, 4-10-7	Mr Andrews 7
638	p0	Puy-de-Vent, M. Tate, 4-10-7	C. Smith
639	00	Simbese, H. O'Neill, 4-10-7	Campbell 7
640		Talka Chancery, A. Potts, 4-10-7	Murphy
643	0p	Woodrush, D. Chapman, 4-10-7	Armstrong 4

5-2 Even Run, 3-1 Champers Club, 4-1 Kasland, 13-2 Torreon, 8-1 Elmbrook, 10-1 War Whoop, 14-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Nottingham selections

By our Racing Staff
12.45 Shivers Regal. 1.15 Sir Michael. 1.45 Shifting Gold. 2.15 Clayside. 2.45 Celtic Rambler. 3.15 Even Run.

Sedgefield selections

By our Racing Staff
12.30 Red Mills. 1.0 Galway Blaze. 1.30 Grand Trianon. 2.0 Young Sagert. 2.30 Political Pop. 3.0 Ribomny.

Sedgefield programme

12.30 WITTON HURDLE (Handicap: £736: 2½m)

[illegible]

1.0 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £967: 2m)

[illegible]

21 000 Some Jinks, W. A. Stephenson, 5-10-10 Lamb
2-1 Pre-Eminence, 11-4 Galway Blaze, 9-2 Carpenter's Silk, 8-1 Chrisarah, 10-1 Cancel Bay, 14-1 New House Estate, 20-1 others.

1.30 SHOTTON CHASE (Handicap: £781: 2m)

1	32f	Major Thompson (D), M. H. Easterby, 7-11-10	Mr Thomson Jones
2	0/p1	Grand Trianon (CD), T. Gillam, 9-11-1	Miss Winn 7
3	321	Starlight Lad (D), R. Brithell, 7-11-7	Grant
4	/031-	Green Dancer, R. Johnson, 8-10-6	—
7	022	Oakley Cross (D), N. Chamberlain, 10-10-0	McCaskill 7

9-4 Starlight Lad, 5-2 Grand Trianon, 7-2 Major Thompson, 8-1 Green Dancer, 10-1 Oakley Cross.

2.0 SPENNYMOOR CHASE (Handicap: £961: 3m 600yd)

1	330	Carnival Day (C), T. Fairhurst, 10-11-10	Fairhurst
2	022	Young Sagert, J. Charlton, 8-11-8	Mr Kinsella
4	-p30	The Heenan Kid, W. A. Stephenson, 8-11-1	Lamb
5	100	Dunquetzal (B), H. Walby, 9-10-10	Isherwood 7
6	p33	Tunnel Master, J. FitzGerald, 8-10-5	Bradley 7

6-4 Young Sagert, 9-4 Carnival Day, 4-1 The Heenan Kid, 8-1 Tunnel Master, 12-1 Dunquetzal.

2.30 HAMSTERLEY CHASE (Novices: £966: 2½m)

1	1fu	Political Pop (CD), M. Dickinson, 7-12-2	Carmody
2	341	Easby Gold, G. Lockerbie, 6-11-9	Hawkins
3	02p	Amazon Ruler, R. Jeffrey, 8-11-2	Mrs Hoey 4
4	0-0p	Arpal Glider, K. Oliver, 7-11-2	Mr Dun
6	0f4	Automaton, W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-2	Lamb
10	0-u	Feathered Flight, E. Robson, 10-11-2	Isherwood 7

[illegible]

3.0 HASWELL HURDLE (Novices: £345: 2¾m)

[illegible]

23		Polo Pop, Denys Smith, 5-11-10	Grant
24	2-0	Rejuvenator, T. Barron, 5-11-10	Mr Metcalfe 4
25	4	Ribomny, W. Fisey, 5-11-10	Flint
26	000	Sir Marcus, W. Reed, 5-11-10	Mr Reed 7
27	500	Snectina, R. Johnson, 5-11-10	Wilkinson 4
28	404	Wendys Whizz Kid, D. Todd, 5-11-10	Hawkins
30	443	College Don, V. Thompson, 4-10-10	Mr Walton
31	0	Find the Sun, C. Gray, 4-10-10	Hancock 4
33		Kelly's Move, J. Berry, 4-10-10	Miss Hargreaves 7

11-4 Ribomny, 100-30 College Don, 4-1 Master Seal, 6-1 Polo Pop, 8-1 Wendys Whizz Kid, 12-1 Rejuvenator, 14-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Cross country

BRIGHTON: Sussex senior Championship (7½ miles): 1. T. Hutchings, 38 mins 49 secs; 2. D. Stevens, 39—18; 3. P. Rowland, 39—35. Teams: 1, Brighton and Hove AC, 48 pts; 2, Crawley AC, 93; 3, Brighton and Hove AC 'B', 104.

Newbury results

12.30: 1. Accelerate (11-2); 2. Beechey Bank (5-3, fav); 3. Rizzio (6-1). 9 ran. NR: Pardon.
1.0: 1. The Tsarevich (6-4, fav); 2. High Old Time (11-2); 3. Darwood (7-2). 11 ran.
1.30: 1. News King (7-1); 2. Fire Drill (8-1); 3. Fata Morgana (15-2). Run Hard (13-2 fav). 16 ran. NR: Flamenco Surprise.
2.0: 1. Master Smudge (9-1); 2. Tarbank (4-1); 3. Chumson (9-2). Highway Pal (2-1, fav). 7 ran.
2.30: 1. Early Spring (4-1); 2. Western Rose (9-4); 3. Slopped (2-1, fav). 6 ran.
3.0: 1. New Lyric (20-1); 2. Ankus (16-1); 3. Pretty Hopeful (11-1). Indian Rulette (4-1 fav). 21 ran.

Worcester

12.30: 1. Milliondollarman (3-1); 2. Appiante (7-1); 3. Broomy Bank (11-2). Galloping Butler (2-1 fav). 16 ran.
1.0: 1. Italian Connection (5-4 fav); 2. Ladies Man (5-1); 3. The Surveyor (8-1). 9 ran.
1.30: 1. Fort Belvedere (7-2); 2. Primside (16-1); 3. Clearit (50-1). Locke (6-4 fav). 25 ran.
2.0: 1. Bueche Giorod evens fav; 2. Tiepolino (7-4); 3. Solar Lad (50-1). 5 ran.
2.30: 1. Bell of Drums (7-2); 2. Pirate Son (2-1 fav); 3. Whisky Go Go (9-2). 13 ran.
3.0: 1. Portway Nick (10-1); 2. Pongee Boy (20-1); 3. Brother Will (20-1). Straight Jocelyn (2-1 fav). 12 ran. NR: Scroggy.
3.30: 1. Fifteen Two (4-1); 2. Rupertino (9-1); 3. Clog Dance (33-1). Sir Bountiful (7-4 fav). 16 ran. NR: River Ward.

Hockey

Slough's onslaught too fierce for the Lions

By Sydney Friskin

Slough 12 Lions 3

Slough continued their march of triumph yesterday by winning the *Indoor Hockey News* tournament at Maidenhead for the fourth year in succession. The England team, playing as the Lions, could not stand up to the onslaught and were well beaten in the final.

The winners, who were too fast and clever for the opposition, ran up double figures in every match, *sometimes playing at bewildering* speed. In fairness to the Lions it must be said that they were left with limited resources for the final after most of the party had gone home at the end of a strenuous training weekend, which began on Friday at Bisham Abbey sports centre.

The purpose of the two-fold exercise was to give the team practice on both outdoor and indoor surfaces in preparation for the Champions Trophy tournament which starts in Karachi on Friday. It will be played outdoors on artificial turf.

The story of yesterday's final is not long in the telling. The scoring carnival began with Saini converting a corner, which was followed by a goal from open play by Khehar. Steve Partington struck twice from open play before Westcott, using the side board, came in on the right to score for the Lions.

A goal by Flora took Slough into the interval with a 5—1 lead and in a second half dominated by the magic of Khehar they added two more goals before Westcott scored Lions's second from a corner. After that the game became too one-sided to have much appeal, Westcott scoring another *consolation goal just before the* end.

In other matches there were signs of improved standards in the indoor game, none more encouraging than that of Gloucester City who brought a host of supporters with them. Although they finished seventh, they took a point off Tulse Hill in a 4—4 draw and were deprived of another point against Hounslow.

RESULTS: Pool 1: Hounslow 2, Lions 4; Gloucester City 4, Tulse Hill 4; Hounslow 6, Gloucester City 5; Lions 5, Tulse Hill 3; Hounslow 6, Tulse Hill 8; Gloucester City 3, Lions 8. Pool 2: Deelays 5, Fords 4; Slough 11, Maidenhead 4; Deelays 6, Maidenhead 0; Fords 1, Slough 11; Fords 6, Maidenhead 5; Deelays 4, Slough 11.
Play-offs: Third place: Tulse Hill 4, Deelays 3. Fifth place: Hounslow 8, Fords 1. Seventh place: Gloucester City 5, Maidenhead 1.
Divisional under-21 championship: Midlands 8, North 5.

Swimming

More world records fall as Americans dominate

Gainesville, Florida, Jan 4.—On the second day of the three-day international gala here, American swimmers won seven out of 10 finals as another four world records were broken.

Vladimir Salnikov, the Soviet Union's triple Olympic champion, led the way when he bettered the 400 metres free-style mark set nearly three years ago by John Hillecamp, of the United States. Alex Baumann, of Canada, then *improved the 400 metres medley* record by more than three seconds.

In the women's event, Mary Meagher, a 16-year-old American, broke the 100 metres butterfly world record by more than one second. Caren Metschuck, the East German girl who held the previous record, finished third, behind Tracy Caulkins, of the United States. Miss Caulkins then went on to clip nearly four seconds off Petra Schneider's 400 metres medley record. Yesterday the East German girl finished two seconds behind, in second place.

Cynthia Woodhead, beaten by Miss Metschuck in the 100 metres free-style on Friday, found consolation in last night's 200 metres event. The American won the final from Ines Diers, of East Germany, the Olympic silver medallist in Moscow. In all, the United States swimmers took five individual titles and both relays for a total of seven wins, while the Soviet Union, East Germany and Canada each won one event.

Two more world records were broken in today's short pool 50 metres freestyle events. Miss Metschuck broke Miss Woodheads record in the women's heats and Jorg Woithe, of East Germany set *a new mark in the men's event.* Three other swimmers who qualified for the men's final finished inside the old record — David McCagg and Jerry Spencer, of the United States, and Pelle Holmertz, of Sweden.

RESULTS: Friday (world records): Men: 200 metres backstroke: R. Carey (US), 1 min 59.49 secs. 200m butterfly: C. Beardsley (US), 1:07.19. Women: 100m breaststroke: T. Caulkins (US), 1:07.47. 200m butterfly: M. Meagher (US) [illegible]. Saturday (winners): Men: 200m free-style: R. Gaines (US), 1:48.04. 400m free-style: V. Salnikov (USSR), 3:46.41 (world record). 100m butterfly: D. McCagg (US), 54.06. 400m medley: A. Baumann (Canada), 4:15.11 (world record). 4 x 200m relay: United States, 7:22.62. Women: 200m free-style: C. Woodhead (US), 1:57.10. 400m free-style: I. Diers (East Germany), 4:08.46. 100m butterfly: M. Meagher (US), 58.91 (world record). 400m medley: T. Caulkins (US), 4:39.44 (world record). 4 x 200m relay: United States, 7:58.74.—Agence France-Presse.

Agriculture, Britain's oldest industry, is said to have increased its productivity by 150 per cent in the last 20 years and to be twice as productive as industry in general. Yet farmers complain that their real incomes are falling and therefore that they still cannot afford a real increase in the startlingly low wages of their workers at tomorrow's crucial meeting of the Agricultural Wages Board. This article looks into the background.

The poverty trap snaring our food producers

According to repeated public statements since it took office, the present British Government would like to see a high rate of productivity by workers, a high rate of investment in Britain by owners and managers and a high degree of readiness by both sides to accept new technology and flexible working methods.

The *rentier* and managerial classes have been the principal beneficiaries of personal tax cuts to increase their incentives; workers have been warned that they can price themselves out of jobs by demanding more and more for less and less and price themselves back into work by accepting lower pay and lower wage increases. The Prime Minister herself has suggested that workers should be prepared to move house to find alternative employment as the number of jobless climbs ever higher.

There is one major industry in Britain which by and large fulfils all these conditions for a better economic future and has a workforce which in general seems more ready than almost any other to accept the accompanying strictures.

This industry, which is the country's largest employer of labour, has been almost reckless in its readiness to invest in new machinery, almost unparalleled in the growth of its productivity and unique in employing workers prepared to turn their hand to anything within their capacities at no extra charge, to say nothing of the willingness of owners to try new methods.

There are only two components lacking in what would otherwise be a complete equation or something approximating to *economic bliss, even though the industry,* despite being the oldest of them all, has always shown flexibility and has been improving its efficiency for decades. The bosses complain that their profit margins are under constantly increasing pressure and the workers are at the bottom of the wage-league, even though shop prices for their produce have kept pace overall with inflation and have not infrequently overtaken it in recent years.

Why is it that tomorrow's meeting of *the Agricultural Wages Board to settle* farmworkers' pay rates for 1980 will again do nothing to close the enormous gap between pay in industry and pay on the land? Put this question to farmworkers, their principal union, farmers' representatives and the independent members of the Wages Board and you will find that their naturally widely differing responses have one reference in common—the Industrial Revolution.

The present minimum rate for a 40-hour week for an ordinary farmworker over 20, after a wage increase of more than 20 per cent a year ago, is £58 in England and Wales, to which all ensuing figures apply. The minimum for craftsmen is £66.70, for grade II appointments (eg foremen) £72.50 and for grade I (eg certain managers) £78.30 per week.

In April, 1980 (the latest date for which comparable figures are available) the average gross weekly earnings, including overtime and other extra payments, for farmworkers of all grades amounted to £88.03 for an average of 46.9 hours of work. In the same month, the average gross weekly earnings for all occupations was £124.50 for an average 42.7 hours, and for manual workers, 111.70 for 45.4 hours.

In other words, the average farm employee earned rather less than three-quarters of the pay of the average manual worker and distinctly less than two-thirds of the average for all workers for longer hours. Ten per cent of farmworkers in April, 1980, were earning less than £63 per week gross and only another ten per cent more than £120 gross.

Against this must be set the fact that about half of all farmworkers get housing for which they pay little or nothing so long as they keep their jobs; many receive free or cheap produce from the farm and some still have the use of a small plot of land. These perks are however not what they used to be. The law on "tied cottages" has been eased in the workers' favour in recent years but the declining stock of council housing makes it no easier for them to seek better-paid work. The shift from mixed to specialized farming obviously tends to reduce or eliminate the benefit of free produce; a cereal farm has no free milk to offer.

While most farmworkers live on top of their work, as they always did, this advantage is now probably more than counter-balanced by the fact that modern rural life is built round the assumption of car ownership. Trains and buses continue to disappear, which makes no difference to getting to work but at the same time makes it all the harder to get to the doctor, the school, relatives or almost any form of entertainment outside the home.

Fuel of all kinds costs more in the country. So does shopping for basic items of most kinds including, ironically, food. The National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers (NUAAW), as part of its build-up to the present pay round, did a survey of comparative costs of basic food and household items in towns and country areas and found that the village shop tended to charge about 14 per cent more overall, with some items, including bread, costing up to 30 per cent more.

"Despite working a full week, large numbers of farmworkers still live in poverty", says a report last November by the Low Pay Unit, submitted to the Agricultural Wages Board in support of the NUAAW claim. "It is a continuing indictment of the Ministry of Agriculture . . . and indeed the AWB that they have made no attempt to find out how farmworkers and their families manage. . . .

"On the other hand, the living standards of agricultural workers and their families *may be boosted by a range of means*-tested benefits such as Family Income Supplement, free school meals, rent and rate rebates etc. In 1980, 15 per cent of all two-parent families in receipt of FIS were farmworkers. This means that farmworkers are the largest occupational group among two-parent families in receipt of FIS, excluding the 'general unskilled'."

It also means that large numbers of farmworkers are firmly ensnared in the poverty trap from which only a very large percentage increase in wages could rescue *them*; and also that the 50 per cent of farms which employ outside labour are collectively receiving a very substantial backhanded subsidy from the taxpayer in the form of social security benefits paid to their workers to enable them to eke out their pay. "Only 20 per cent of the money consumers spend on food reaches farm gates in Britain, and of this (farm income) only 14 per cent is paid out as farm wages", says the Low Pay Unit report.

"The cost to the consumer of providing a decent standard of living for farmworkers is minimal", it says, calculating elsewhere that a 50 per cent wage increases would add only seven per cent to total farm costs, less than three per cent to farm prices and up *to 0.3 per* cent to the Retail Price Index. Is this to remain forever out of reach? And if so, as seems highly likely on past experience, why?

Talking to farmworkers in East Anglia and the West Country just before the turn of the year revealed a picture of constant worry about how to make ends meet and often remarkable ingenuity in doing so. I also found a surprisingly large amount of job satisfaction and exemplary devotion to duty in an industry which is more important to the nation's survival than any other.

There was also, however, a fair measure of bitterness towards a society they saw as indifferent to their welfare and quite content to leave them at the bottom of the heap. Gerald, a Norfolk tractor driver in his forties, said: "In the old days it was enough to be 'strong in the arm and thick in the head' to work on a farm. With all the modern machinery that hasn't been true for years."

Gerald does a lot of sparetime work for the NUAAW and also serves as a magistrate. His take-home pay for a working week of about 50 hours including overtime is about £70 and he has three children. His wife adds to the family budget by working in a school canteen. "We don't drink or smoke", he said, "and we can't afford a holiday unless we stay with relatives. We would like to take a home insulation grant from the local authority but we can't afford our share of the cost.

"We have to be very careful with money—we can't afford impulse buying, we can't afford the local shop and my wife and I won't be giving each other Christmas presents."

Gerald added: "I've tried hard over the years to get out of farming. Because of the general economic situation I'm *grateful*, as it turns out, that I didn't succeed. Some of the places I tried are shedding labour now, and at least farms don't have wholesale closedowns." Despite their stringent circumstances, Gerald and his wife are somehow managing to pay a mortgage on their own cottage.

In another village in Norfolk I met John, a 37-year-old farm fitter "and *general dogsbody*" as he put it. He works on a specialized cereal farm which means that for nine months of the year he has no opportunity to work overtime to add to his take-home pay of £57.90 a week. His wife works 24 hours a week as a secretary and they and their two young children live in a farm cottage rent-free.

John too has sought other work. "I got nowhere because I don't have any paper qualifications to speak of, yet I do the majority of the repairs to cars, tractors and complicated farm machines. I get no bonuses, no perks, no free food." John is a veteran of the poverty trap, having been obliged in the past to draw Family Income Supplement and obtain free school lunches for his children.

A small pay increase three years ago put him precisely 25p over the limit for such benefits and meant a severe cut in his standard of living. His wife's net pay of £28 a week now that their children are old enough to enable her to work part-time is vital to the family's survival.

In Devon I met Peter, a Cockney agricultural machinery operator, and Denis, a dairy stockman from the Midlands who has worked in many parts of the country and had just "told my boss he could stick his job." Denis, who has even run a haulage business for a time but always drifts back to his first love, looking after cattle, seemed glad to give up a farm cottage which he regarded as a danger to his health and a farmer with whom he could not agree. He seemed confident he could get another job quickly, even though the EEC is now paying farmers to reduce dairy herds.

Peter has also moved round the country for his work. "It's nothing these days to be looking after £40,000-worth of *machines for my take-home pay of £64* a week. Farmers have gone overboard for machines in the last few years and I think a lot of them regret it. They have become too expensive and often its cheaper to get some extra labour to do the work instead. It's part of my job to repair the machinery—the farmer would have to pay £10 an hour for labour to an outside repair-shop, while I do it for nothing extra."

Denis too complained about the unrewarded versatility of many farmworkers. "A good stockman like me can save a farmer a fortune in vet's fees at £12 a visit.

NUAAW officials I spoke to proudly claimed that their union's traditions go back to the Tolpuddle Martyrs and complained that the trade union movement's veneration of these men has never been converted into a helping hand for succeeding generations of farmworkers, the nature of whose work makes them uniquely difficult to organize and protect.

The National Farmers' Union said it agreed that farmworkers were poorly paid. "We would genuinely very much like to be able to pay them more but we can't afford to," a senior official said. "The NFU sees no way of raising the wage level unaided. That would need a political decision, and there are far more food-eaters than food-producers among the voters. The nation has to accept a change, but the NUAAW is alone in seeking higher food prices at the TUC to make better pay possible." Ever since the industrial revolution, work away from the land had paid better than work on the farms, which had provided the pool of labour for industry.

The *independent* chairman of the *Wages Board, Professor Charles Miles of* Reading University, also said that the economist's answer to the question of low pay on the land was to be found in the industrial revolution. He also pointed to the low food price policies of successive governments over the decades. "Agricultural workers are being forced to subsidize the rest of the community." He did not feel that the board was either required or not required to raise wage rates. The five independent members of the board, *which also has eight workers' and eight* employers' representatives, "cannot enter negotiations with a bias towards either side," said Professor Miles.

The current pay negotiation began on November 3 and should be concluded tomorrow. It has been extremely complicated, as most pay talks are, but it has had one decidedly odd feature. The unions walked out when their demand for 30 per cent was countered by an offer of little more than 11 per cent. When talks were *resumed, they were staggered to be offered* 1 per cent *less* than what they had rejected. The main reason for this unusual procedure seems to be that pay settlements elsewhere in the interval turned out to be rather lower than forecast. The minimum rate for the lowest paid adult is now expected to rise from £58 to £64, and *pro rata* for the higher grades.

Whatever the outcome, the 140,000 full-time, non-family farmworkers in England and Wales among the 725,000 people who depend wholly or in part on agriculture for a living can confidently look forward to another year of penny pinching. . .

Dan van der Vat



Photograph by Simon Heaven

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A SPECIAL REPORT

THE DISABLED

This report marks the opening of the International Year of Disabled People

It is an ambiguous coincidence, as the International Year of Disabled People is being launched, that "The Elephant Man" should be running so well in London and New York, on screen as well as on the stage. The half-forgotten Victorian history of the short life of John Merrick, grotesquely deformed by a rare bone disease, is enjoying a minor vogue today, expressed also in books and even T-shirts.

What this says about our attitudes to those set apart by disablement, or by prejudice towards it, is debatable. The story evokes sympathy for the gentle individual trapped inside a frame which made him appear monstrous, but also touches feelings of lurid curiosity and fear. If we are less rejecting in our attitudes than the Victorians (and it is only because we feel we can make that claim that we can enjoy the tale), it is a difference of degree and not of kind.

These complexities of response are familiar to most seriously disabled people; the mixture of goodwill, inhibition and condescension that so often disables those who meet them. It is one of the major aims of the international year to break barriers of this kind—in a sense a more fundamental one than any of its innumerable *more tangible objectives.*

Underlying many of the demands in the United Nations Charter is the theme that disabled people need to be rescued — or, perhaps better, to free themselves—from being type-cast as disabled, with all that that implies in restriction of opportunities for contact with the world on equal terms, physically, socially and in employment.

The problem of prejudice needs to be met with a variety of tactics. The projects grouped under the auspices of the year are nothing if not varied. One reflects the relevance of the *Elephant Man* vogue: the National Film Theatre is putting on a season of films concerned with disablement, chosen by a film director, Steve Dwoskin, who has poliomyelitis, and Alan Sutherland, a journalist, who is epileptic.

The films extend from Laurel and Hardy to *Frankenstein*, and illustrate the propensity of artists to represent disabled people as either saints or monsters, seldom anything in between. Either expectation can be equally inhibiting to handicapped people who wish to be acknowledged as themselves.

It might appear that in many parts of the world the theme of integration is less urgent than it is in Britain, where the needs of people with disabilities are provided for on a scale which is by world standards lavish. In countries where much of the rural population enjoys no primary medical care, or where famine creates and aggravates handicaps on a huge scale, the emphasis must be different.

In such countries, the scale of the problem tends to lower expectations and raise prejudices, and only a clearer sense that the disabled are not a race apart can overcome apathy.

The same issues underlie the debate in Britain over the Warnock committee's proposals for integrating handicapped children into ordinary schools. But here it is already the prevailing wisdom that integration is best. The fear is that the fashion will cause the change to be made without adequate provision of the necessary specialist care in the ordinary schools. In Britain, too the problem is one of resources as well as of attitudes.

The problem of resources would have been a central one for IYDP even if the project had not coincided with a world recession. At home, with a Government determined to achieve control of public spending at all costs, the activities of IYDP will take on a more sharply political flavour than they would in any case have had, as the disabled and their spokesmen seek to hold the Government to those guarantees of special protection to the disadvantaged made when it took office.

Basic social services expenditure has been protected to some extent from cuts, the health service more effectively than the local government side (a fact that implies a lurch back from satisfactory community care, as well as a further drag on the slow progress made by local authorities to fulfil the duties assigned to them by legislation in the 1970s).

But important as such things are, it would be wrong to measure the effects of public policy on the disabled simply in terms of waiting lists for wheelchairs, of care allowances, or invalidity benefit. Disabled people are members of the community as a whole, and share the gains and losses of us all. They make up a tenth of the population, on the broad definition adopted by the United Nations.

Most of those below retirement age are in employment. It is highly desirable that as many as possible should be, both because of the benefit to their own morale and self-reliance, and because the more net givers there are in a society, the better it can afford to provide for those who cannot contribute in the same way.

It is difficult to assess the effects of the recession on disabled workers. There are signs that as yet unemployment has grown less fast among them than the average. But the ability of such workers to fend for themselves is more fragile. Cuts in bus services, house building and adaptation, urban aid programmes, even the maintenance of pavement flagstones (that customary first resort of councils pinched for funds) make more difference to the work and recreation of disabled people, because their margin of adaptability is narrower.

Because of the recession, and also for ideological reasons, the Government is more inclined than its predecessors to look towards the charities for aid. Joint projects are in favour.

The contribution of the charities is more than just extra funds. Time and again, official initiatives only follow in the footsteps of pioneering work already done by voluntary agencies, less burdened by policies and precedents. Every category of disability is served by one or more major charities, usually with many local branches.

But charities depend ultimately on donations, and the public is wayward in the causes it finds attractive. Charities for the physically disabled raised £22m in 1979-80; those for the blind £10m; heart disease attracted £3m, while cancer, where returns on effort are small and slow, raised £27m. But deafness, terminal care and mental handicap (notoriously unpopular at the collecting-box) gained only £4m between them.

The state and the charities are not the main supporters of those who cannot fend for themselves. The family does most, as it always has. Even in more prosperous times, the state could never hope to care for more than a fraction of the seriously handicapped. And whatever success we may have in giving a better chance of an independent life to those who can take it, the number of those who cannot must be expected to rise. Two thirds of the seriously disabled are more than 65, and the proportion of old people in the population is certain to increase in the immediate future.

The aim of policy, for state and charities alike, must be to sustain independence and family help as fully as possible, both because it is the solution that those involved usually prefer, and because it is cheaper. But the policy must not be a crude process of shifting the burden off the published budgets of organized services on to the weary shoulders of the family. Support aimed at backing up private endeavour outside institutions may cost less money than the conventional solutions, but it calls not for less, but more official flexibility and imagination.

George Hill

Michael Bennett

Charter for 1980s warns society of waste of potential

More than 500 million people around the world are disabled, and at least 350 million of them live without the help they need to enjoy a full life.

Those daunting statistics make up the opening statement of a charter for the 1980s which is being published to coincide with the International Year of Disabled People. The charter points out that about a quarter of the members of any community are affected by disablement, through relatives of the sufferers and those who assist and support them.

"Any society which fails to respond effectively to these problems accepts not only a huge loss of human resources but a cruel waste of human potential", the charter states.

It goes on to say that the knowledge and the skills to remove the barriers that exclude the disabled from community life exist; what is often lacking is the political will to translate into action the policies that will bring this about.

Yet while the essential problem of the disabled is the same world wide, its scale and the facilities and effort put into coping with it vary enormously.

Mr Alf Morris, Britain's first Minister for the Disabled, and chairman of the planning group that drew up the charter, points out that while generally one person in 10 is disabled, a country such as India, with fewer resources than those in the developed West, has more disabled people than Britain has people.

Moreover, the developing countries face problems that the West has either overcome, or at least in the recent past, largely been spared. War and poverty not only cause disability but swallow resources that could tackle it. Diseases such as leprosy and polio, almost unheard of now in developed countries, *still cause disablement in the Third World.*

Although no one would argue that the position of Britain's disabled is satisfactory, provision is probably as good overall as anywhere else in the world.

The stimulus provided by the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act of 1970 meant that the last decade saw a steady improvement. More than £1,000m worth of spending on disability grants was introduced by the last government. Attitudes are slowly changing, and the present government, hamstrung by its commitment to cutting public spending, has indicated that it intends to use more flexibly the money it has got—for example, to speed the removal of the mentally handicapped out of long-stay hospitals into hostels and similar places of treatment.

Some *poorer* countries have an advantage over Britain *in one* key area. "Many poorer countries have not chucked the disabled out of society as we *did in* the late eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries, when we made *prisons on the edge of town for people* who did not meet the norms. In the third world, the disabled are part of society, not apart from society as they have been here", Mr Morris says.

Where it still exists, it is important psychologically as well as practically, but it has to be set against the scale of the problem. It is forecast that 15 out of every 100 children born in the Third World this year will die before the age of one. A quarter will suffer deficiency *disease*; *three-quarters* will lack modern medical care. Millions will become avoidably blind.

Mr Morris believes no one *should* argue that the resources are not available. "If only 1 per cent of what is now spent on munitions of war were spent on the prevention of disability and the rehabilitation of disabled people, the lot of the disabled in the Third World could quickly be transformed. We must insist the problem is one of political will and priorities, not resources."

One immediate aim of the charter is to secure the appointment by every government of a coordinator who would be directly responsible to the head of government to help to provide that political will. It contains more than 40 other "targets" and insists that all existing arrangements should be reviewed to ensure that the disabled have full access to educational, work and social opportunities, easily measured.

Nicholas Timmins

Three million Britons afflicted

About three million people in Britain have their daily activities limited by some physical handicap. The make-up of this vast population of the disabled is known reasonably accurately from surveys carried out by the social survey division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and by local authorities. But the figures for Britain are lower than for some other European countries, where the test of disability is much stricter.

In childhood most disablement is due to birth defects. One child in every 50 is born with some physical abnormality: fortunately most of these are minor and many heart defects and other *structural malformations* can be repaired by surgery early in infancy.

The three main crippling disorders of childhood are spina bifida (faulty development of the spinal cord and the bones round it), cerebral palsy or spasticity, and muscular dystrophy.

Muscular dystrophy is a genetic defect inherited from one or other parent, usually the mother; the other two disorders remain essentially unexplained.

During childhood and the teenage and early adult years by far the most important causes of disability are accidents—on the road, in the home, and during sporting activities. Every year a handful of schoolboys are paralysed for life by spinal injuries acquired while playing rugby football.

The teens and early twenties are also the peak years of onset of multiple sclerosis, the most common serious nervous disorder of young adults, in which damage to the brain and spinal cord from some unexplained cause results in weakness, loss of sensation and difficulties with speech and vision.

In middle age men and women who have struggled against progressively severe symptoms of heart and chest disease have to accept limitations on their way of life. Bronchitis, asthma and coronary disease account for 800,000 of the 3,000,000 disabled in Britain, according to an assessment by the Office of Health Economics.

Less common but more threatening are rheumatoid arthritis and other joint disorders due to some disturbance in the body's control of inflammation. All forms of arthritis account for more than a million of the *disabled in Britain.*

During the 1960s and 1970s the dominant cause of disability is stroke-damage to the brain from a blockage in one of its blood vessels or, from bleeding. About a third of the patients admitted to hospitals with a stroke die there; a third recover completely and a third are left with some handicap, usually weakness of an arm, leg, or the whole of one side of the body.

Parkinsonism, the combination of muscular weakness with a persistent tremor, is another common problem. Between them these two disorders account for a further *350,000 of the disabled.*

Disorders of the senses, especially the eyes and ears, become more common with advancing years despite advances in medical understanding of their causes and treatment; about 300,000 of the disabled are either blind or deaf. Less well-publicized but nevertheless equally devastating for the victims are disorders such as the skin disease psoriasis, which may also cause a severe arthritis, and chronic intestinal disorders such as ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. Finally, several thousand adults and children have lives dependent on regular treatment on an artificial kidney (while hoping for a transplant operation).

What is medical science doing to help to relieve this vast army of disabled? Research takes three main forms. The most fundamental approach is the attempt to discover the cause of the disease and so find a specific treatment.

Some notable victories have been won. Gout, for example, which was formerly one of the most crippling forms of arthritis, can now be treated by a biochemical approach that prevents the accumulation of urate crystals in the joints and cartilage. Chronic deformities from gout are now rarely seen.

Boys with haemophilia can now have the missing factor added to their blood so that they no longer bleed for days after a minor injury.

Advances in diagnosis of genetic disorders have made possible the recognition of some serious congenital diseases early enough in fetal development for the parents to be able to choose to have the pregnancy terminated and to avoid having a handicapped child. Such an approach distresses many parents however, and in some diseases prenatal diagnosis and abortion may prove to be no more than a stop-gap management.

Hundreds of pregnancies are terminated each year for spina bifida for example. Some research groups now believe that the disease may be preventable by attention to the mother's diet, and should their theory prove correct all concerned will prefer the preventive treatment.

The greatest single advance in the relief of symptoms due to arthritis has been the development of artificial joints. Thousands of patients are now walking round on hips made of steel and plastic instead of hobbling in constant pain. Replacements are also available for arthritic knees, shoulders, fingers and elbows.

The relief of symptoms by drugs has also improved enormously as pharmacologists have refined their research methods. Often disease processes can be halted or reversed by treatment which, while not curative, *blocks the progression* of damage to the joints or other target organs.

The third line of research is the continuing search for aids for the disabled to make their lives easier—better hoists, wheelchairs, and electronic equipment for those with muscular weakness are among the thousands of devices available through the NHS.

Much of the impetus for research into the crippling diseases and for the application of research findings comes from charities.

Sadly, by no means all patients can benefit from the advances that have been made. In some cases disabled people struggle on in their own homes, unaware of the aids available. In other cases the patients and their doctors know what is wanted but are frustrated by delays, shortage of funds, and waiting lists. The freeze on health services expenditure will add to these frustrations.

Dr Tony Smith
Medical Correspondent

THE DISABLED

Therapy elicits full potential

Almost all of us, it has been said, are disabled in one way or another. A slight loss of hearing, the need for spectacles, one shoulder higher than another—all slight impairments that in no way seriously handicap.

Yet statistics show that at least one person in every 10 suffers some sort of physical, mental or sensory impairment that is noticeably disabling, but the degree of handicap this brings depends to a great extent on the way society reacts to disability.

Most able-bodied people seem better able to cope with someone with damaged limbs in a wheelchair than someone who is deaf or has trouble speaking. It is the therapist's job, however, whatever the handicap to overcome or reduce the disablement to a minimum. It may be the skills of the surgeon or physician that make a patient's recovery possible, but without the skills of the therapist in helping patients of whatever age to reach their full potential, much of the doctor's skills would be wasted.

Therapists' involvement comes in coping with the effects of accidents, cancer, coronaries, stroke and of degenerative diseases. They also share the anguish of parents told that their child has cerebral palsy, spina bifida or any of the other conditions which delay or prevent a child's normal development.

It is on the sometimes long road to fitness that the four chief therapeutic professions—the physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech therapists and remedial gymnasts—play a vital role, aided by the specialist skills where needed of the dietician, orthoptist and chiropodist.

Physiotherapists and remedial gymnasts are skilled in techniques based on movement. They can teach patients to make use of remaining muscles to regain full independence or to accommodate to a disability to the best advantage.

Apart from the use of manipulation to relieve pain and get joints moving physiotherapists can apply heat or ice, use electrical equipment or give treatment in a hydrotherapy pool where exercise in water makes movement easier. Riding can be used as a treatment for some patients to improve muscle power, strength, circulation and balance and can become a leisure activity.

While the physiotherapist probably spends more time with an individual patient in hospital, the occupational therapist spends considerable time helping the disabled person and relatives to cope with life at home. She encourages the patient to use the mobility gained from physiotherapy to overcome the practical problems caused by disease or injury but the occupational therapist is involved assessing and treating psychiatric as well as the physical conditions.

Disablement can bring depression which is as crippling as the disability itself and occupational therapists also help those whose sole problem is depression or mental breakdown get back to work and family life. For the physically disabled developing new skills may be needed which could involve training in a rehabilitation or industrial unit.

In common with occupational therapists, speech therapists need not only to have a rapport with their patients but a clear understanding of their patients' background and home life so that they can help both the patient and relatives through the various stages of development or recovery.

Speech therapists work primarily with children who have speech and language disorders. In the case of a cerebral palsied child where there are feeding and breathing difficulties, treatment may start within two days of birth. Unless a child is able to feed normally and use tongue and lips it will be difficult later to produce the precise voluntary movements needed for speech. It is, therefore, necessary to try to develop a child's ability to communicate even before he can speak.

An increasing part of speech therapy, however, is with stroke and cancer of the larynx victims. In the latter case treatment can start before the operation to remove the voice box to prepare the patient for regaining speech.

If the therapists each have individual skills, they nevertheless often wo... A head injury ...ith broken limbs and...age may need tre... only from the ...pist, speech the... occupational the... also from the ... whose speciality ... visual problems as squint and double ...

The treatment of ... weight osteoarthrit... with corns by ... therapists would b... without the advic... dietician and chiro...

If in the past t... work has been base... pital, these days ... increasingly workin... community, and mo... prevention to avoid ... for hospital treatme... example, physioth... teach mothers pelv... exercises after child... prevent prolapse ... womb and incontine... later life.

Some speech, phy... apy and orthoptic ... clinics are providing s... locally. Many genera... titioners are re... patients direct to ... therapists, speech the... and occupational ther... and more work is now ... with the elderly in ... homes to help them to ... accidents caused from a... tic disease, forgetfulnes... failing hearing.

With economic string... limiting health se... spending, prevention ... attractions as never bef...

Audrey Maxw...
editor, *The...*

Cuts in standards of help

Britain will enter the International Year of Disabled People offering the handicapped a lower standard of living and access to fewer essential services than before. These are the results of the significant reductions in social security implemented in November, 1980, and of successive years of cutbacks in social services.

A disabled person will find it bewildering to obtain access to accurate information on his entitlements unless he knows that there are a number of guides to welfare rights produced by various pressure groups. Official information is less easy to understand and tends merely to state basic facts, while the pressure groups unashamedly set out to describe not only the rules but how to use them to best advantage.

What disabled people receive in both cash and kind to enable them to live as normal lives as possible depends on a number of variables which can make substantial differences to incomes and the services offered. The most important variables in assessing which cash benefits are payable arise from how people became disabled, the extent of the handicaps, their age and their national insurance records.

The best-off are those ...hose disabilities were ...aused by war and industrial ...ccidents. They are entitled ...o a basic disablement pen...ion of £44.30 a week at the ...00 per cent rate, which can ...e increased by a range of ...ther allowances including ...nemployability supplements ...nd allowances for constant ...tendance and hospital ...eatment. Other national ...surance benefits can be ...id on top, and the disablement pension does not stop ...he recipient is able to ...rk.

By contrast, someone who ...as severely handicapped ... a war or industrially dis...ed pensioner, but has ...er been able to work, may ... entitled to a non-contri...ory invalidity pension of ...30 a week.

...n between these two clas...cations are two other ...ups: those who receive ... cash benefits from the ...e, and those who become ...bled after spending the ... part of their adulthood ...aid employment. Those ... receive nothing are ...ly disabled women who ... deemed by the social ...rity system to be depen... on a man, irrespective ...e actual circumstances, ... those who have £2,000 ...gs and are denied any ...lementary benefit.

...ople who have had to ... work because of disab... in later life are ordinarily entitled to national insurance benefits. But it is members of this group who have suffered most from the changes in the social security system enacted in 1980. When they first stop work, they are entitled to sickness benefit at £20.65 a week for a single person, rising to a maximum of £34.63 with the top earnings-related supplement. After six months, they go on to invalidity pension at £26 a week.

The invalidity pension was increased by about 10 per cent or £3.35 a week for a single person—less than the amount guaranteed under previous legislation. That drop in the inflation proofing of benefits occurred because the Government first dropped the link with earnings, which formerly applied to invalidity pensions and other long-term benefits, and second, reclassified invalidity pensions as "short-term". The second change meant that invalidity pensions were increased in November, 1980, by 5 per cent less than the amount the Government estimated was necessary to compensate for inflation since the last increase.

Severely disabled people who need constant help can receive the attendance allowance at £21.65 a week for day and night attendance or £14.45 for people not needing 24-hour assistance. About a quarter of the severely disabled receive this allowance, with more receiving the lower than higher rate.

It will be clear from this brief résumé that the whole area of incomes from the state for disabled people is highly complex and subject to alteration by the government of the day. The best comprehensive guide is the *Disability Rights Handbook*, published annually by the Disability Alliance, 1 Cambridge Terrace, London NW1 4JL, at a maximum price of £1.25.

The services that are available present an equally complex picture; they depend more than anything else on the geographical area in which the disabled person lives. In theory, the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act compels all social services authorities to identify their disabled residents and provide them with a range of services in the home to enable them to live as normal lives as possible. In practice, the authorities have discretion to decide who qualify for services as "severely disabled" persons, and this results in very wide variations across the country.

The services that should be provided under the Act include home helps and meals-on-wheels, adaptations to the home to make it easier for a disabled person to get about within it, the provision of telephones, radios and television sets, and holidays. Successive surveys by research and professional bodies have shown that these items stand high on the list of candidates for expenditure cuts.

Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Employers persuaded, not coerced

Much thought has been given in Whitehall recently to how more employers *might be encouraged to take on disabled staff to do ordinary jobs. The result has been a switch in the emphasis of official think*ing from coercive measures to persuasive ones.

The Manpower Services Commission has been making strenuous efforts to convince employers that disabled persons are good workers who will make up in other ways for their handicaps. Last autumn *saw the first results of a* link between the MSC and industry leaders through the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress in an annual Fit for Work award scheme. The campaign aims to show that "disability" need not mean "inability".

More than 400 companies which had made special efforts to promote the employment of disabled people during the year were entered for the award. Of these 100 were selected as winners by a *distinguished* judging committee which included the general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the chairmen of the National Coal Board, British Rail and the Independent Broadcasting Authority, the directors of the Industrial Society and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce as well as the president of the CBI and representatives of the disabled.

Commenting on the response, Mr Geoffrey Gilbertson, chairman of the judging committee and chairman of the *National Advisory Council on Employment of Disabled People*, described it as enormously encouraging. He added: "If the general standard of employers in this country were to come up to the average standard of all those who have applied for this award, then the problem of employing disabled people would vanish overnight."

The campaign is backed by leaflets, exhibitions and case histories of how named companies approached the disabled employment question. It is an attempt to introduce a new outlook among industrialists. The emphasis is on the ability of disabled people to do the job rather than on any limitations they may have.

The Fit for Work campaign is a far cry from the register and quota scheme set up during the war by the Disabled Persons Employment Act 1944. The latter in theory requiries companies with 20 or more employees to take on at least 3 per cent registered disabled. In practice well over 60 per cent of companies do not meet their quotas.

The scheme has a number of weaknesses. For a start, there are not enough registered disabled to go round. A great many people who would be entitled to register do not choose to do so because of fear of discrimination or other reasons. However severely handicapped he may be, an employee who is not registered as disabled does not count towards his employer's quota.

A report published by the Disabled Living Foundation last year strongly opposed the introduction of a compulsory register because the authors considered that the disabled person should be encouraged to emphasize his abilities rather than his disabilities. But without compulson they failed to see how the system could be more rigidly enforced and be fair to all. This conclusion sums up the views of many of the representative organizations for the disabled.

The wholly persuasive tactics adopted for the Fit for Work campaign are one alternative to the semi-compulsory methods of the quota and register system. Another recent development which embodies elements from both the award campaign and the quota system is contained in legislation which came into effect last September.

The regulations made under the Companies Act 1980 require companies to disclose their policies towards employing disabled people publicly in their annual reports. Companies employing more than 250 people will have to spell out their philosophies on the recruitment, training and career development of the disabled.

One of the aims behind the legislation is to focus the minds of board level executives and force them, if they have not already done so, to define their policies. Publication of the policies is seen ... helping potential employe... as well as more junior exec... *tives within the companies ... know where they stand an... plan accordingly.*

Once under way (th... effects will not be visibl... until 1982) publication of policies may help more employers to take advantage of the assistance through grants and in other ways which the MSC has on offer.

Most companies which have made a particular effort to take on handicapped workers report favourably on the results.

A survey carried out by the MSC in association with its Fit for Work campaign found that all the organizations concerned confirmed that disabled employees were good workers and that employing them made good economic sense.

Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Delivering the goods

Executive briefcases, car steering columns, wooden storage units, walking aids—these are all made by severely disabled people who produce goods of high quality.

They work for Remploy which, though government subsidized, runs its 89 factories on normal business lines competing against commercial market prices. At Newcastle under Lyme, 100 disabled workers clock in at 8 am for a 39-hour week devoted to rebinding library books and journals for universities. "They are people run with the disciplines of a normal factory," Mr Frank Lovatt, the factory manager, says.

With disabilities ranging from leg injuries to epilepsy, the workers are expected to work at least 20 minutes for each hour worked by able people—for an average weekly wage of £62.50. They have mastered the intricacies of bookbinding, mostly by hand, from rounding and backing to casing.

At Garrett Green, Birmingham, one of 33 factories specializing in packing and assembly, steering columns are made for the Mini Metro, and spares are packed for other cars. There are 65 per cent mentally disabled compared with 35 per cent physically disabled employed at this factory. Though Mr Bob Shilling, the manager, admits to a struggle to find work in the recession, he says: "We have managed to keep going—we are holding our heads up and surviving."

Of the estimated 25,000 severely disabled people registered for sheltered employment, Remploy employs one third. About 5,000 are employed in workshops run by local authorities and voluntary bodies acting as the authorities' agents, and by other voluntary organizations.

Though smaller workshops than Remploy's can be more flexible in catering for specific needs such as those of the blind, the fact that Remploy is centrally organized has the advantages of supporting sales, distributive and managing skills. It is well placed as a commercial concern for its three distinctive product groups—packaging and assembly, furniture, and leather and textiles.

Mr Trevor Owen, Remploy's realistic managing director, who was formerly a personnel manager for ICI, does not think Remploy is too commercial. "What it provides is normality, which is working in a factory against certain constraints", he says. A recent McKinsey report gave the company a clear discipline for assessing new business "which is very important to us", and advice on presenting management accounts. He would like to see Remploy establish some non-factory outlets, such as data banking.

The company negotiates the wage rates with the unions so that workers' earnings, including merit and output payments, are between two thirds and the full amount earned by the non-handicapped in a comparable trade. He thinks that the more industry automates itself, the more opportunities there will be for Remploy, a company that is by definition labour-intensive, as an ancillary—such as testing products.

Mr Owen, author of *Making Organizations Work* and the Owen report of 1971 on industry's needs from business schools, is very much in touch with the business approach Remploy has adopted.

During the International Year of Disabled People, there will be open days at all Remploy's 89 factories, as well as at Remploy's sports festival at Stoke Mandeville sports stadium.

Pieter Zwart

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Education within 'normal' schools now long-term goal

When the Warnock Committee on Special Education, set up by Mrs Thatcher in 1973, invited organizations to give their views on how handicapped children should be educated, only seven declared firmly that they should be placed in ordinary schools. Three hundred and twenty-three said the system could not do without special education.

That was six years ago. Since then has come a gradual but insistent drift in favour of integration, with teachers and parents alike cautiously concluding that the total education of handicapped children inside normal schools—it has been Department of Education and Science policy, but not practice, for 25 years—must now become a long-term goal. But there are formidable problems to overcome first, and these are reflected in the series of reports and documents of recent years.

Mrs Mary Warnock, a research fellow at St Hugh's, took five years to report on a form of education *legendary* for the extreme patchiness of its provision, *depending* as it *traditionally* does on the uneven generosity of different authorities, the power of pressure groups, and on private independent provision.

The general tenure of her paper was that the whole concept of "special education" had to be widened, and that there should be no more stereotyping, no more labels. The emphasis, the committee concluded, should now be not on the individual disabilities, but on the whole child, particularly since it is recognized that one child in five needs, at some point during his education, special help of some kind.

In order to escape for ever the historical stigma of the handicapped label, the Warnock committee, therefore, suggested abolishing the statutory categories of handicap, and substituting instead a system of profiles of children, which would include specifying their precise educational needs.

However, since the committee recognized that the old system had one great advantage—that a child who fitted into the statutory category had a basic right to his kind of special education, and that by doing away with the categories there was a risk that a number of children might no longer be properly cared for by poor or unscrupulous education authorities — they added a proviso.

In the case of very severely disadvantaged children, they said, there should be some kind of official recording, which would in turn oblige local authorities to fulfil their responsibilities. Integration for the majority, separate provision for a very few, was seen by them, and is widely accepted now, to be the most satisfactory solution.

The report was widely welcomed but not acted upon. The first signs of official action came earlier this year, when the Government repealed Section 10 of the 1976 Education Act, which said that, wherever possible, children should be integrated into special schools. The move was not quite as it sounded. For one thing, Section 10 had never been implemented. For another, Mrs Warnock herself had seen it as potentially disastrous since it could lead to some authorities attempting integration of the handicapped into normal schools without sufficient resources.

The debate in fact now hangs round this very question of resources. In August the Government published a White Paper on special education. In it it agreed to and supported a number of the Warnock committee's most important points: the abolition of the 10 statutory categories of handicapped, the right for parents to choose schools for their handicapped children, the need for a system of recording by a multi-disciplinary team, as early as possible, in the case of severe handicaps. The White Paper, in short, pushed the notion of integration a little farther down the road. A Bill is likely to be introduced before long.

But it also failed precisely where it was most needed: over money. The Warnock report recommendations were clear on one point: that without expanding nursery and further education for the handicapped, and above all, without devoting considerable money and time to the training and preparing of teachers, there was little to be gained by legislation. Central government, the committee said, should earmark grants to local authorities, and then make certain that the kind of teacher training it was paying for reflected the new attitudes towards special education.

The organizations now pressing for integration—everything from the Advisory Service for Education, which believes that if there is to be true integration in society, then it must take place long before 16, and which calls for a much stronger statement from central government, to the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults, which is in favour of integration in education generally but is anxious that it must be accompanied by proper facilities—are, however, in something of a dilemma.

As Mrs Margaret Peter, editor of *Special Education: Forward Trends*, put it: "There certainly cannot be integration at all costs, but only when the necessary conditions are there, like the availability of specialists and the back-up auxiliary services".

She believes that since the only real examples of full integration are to be found in schools which pioneered the notion, and thus actively fought for it, the educational world now needs to see what happens to the handicapped schools where the idea has been pushed and not welcomed. The fear, among some, is that, while gaining equality of a kind, those in need of special help might in some places quite simply be neglected.

"Integration is like freedom", one speaker said at an early Warnock debate. "Everyone is in favour of it, but people have different ideas about its meaning." It is how the local authorities and the schools now interpret the shift, and whether money can be found to make it realistic, so that the burden on teachers at a moment of already scarce resources does not become too great, that are really the questions now.

Caroline Moorehead

Possum responds to a simple switch

One of the most remarkable aids for the severely disabled person, provided he or she can breathe, has been perfected at Stoke Mandeville Hospital. It has become known as Possum.

The invention has been developed into a variety of simple electronic units. They enable people who are confined to bed or a wheelchair to carry out routine tasks such as switching on a light, radio, television set or heater, brewing a cup of tea, making telephone calls or answering the door, reading with an apparatus which incorporates an automatic page-turner, and operating a typewriter or even a computer terminal.

Yet the Possum equipment works on the most basic principle—that of being able to turn a switch on or off. Provided that action can be done with the smallest movement of a finger or foot, a movement of the chin, or by blowing through a pipe stem to trigger a pressure switch, then a wide range of activities becomes available to the physically disabled.

The way various items of equipment such as typewriters, television sets and two-way radios are controlled through the central control unit of a Possum system is made to suit the individual.

It does more than give independence to people who may have become disabled by illness or accident. There are Possum systems in use for teaching people, who have been at a disadvantage from an early age because of cerebral palsy or some other condition, to read and write.

The idea for this equipment was conceived before the microcomputer era. It is nevertheless an invention ideally suited to the computer age. Some installations allow a large number of relatively complicated processes, such as typing, by using the on-off switch mechanism in a coded pattern.

A more recent piece of apparatus takes advantage of the progress in microelectronics to use the electronic recognition of speech as the method for operating a switch which can open or close curtains or start a typewriter. This apparatus, built by an American organization called Threshold Electronics, is at the frontier of this type of technology, which is still in early stages of application in industry.

A vocabulary of about 100 words and phrases is spoken by a use of the equipment in establishing a personal identity. Several refinements are needed to allow, for example, the machinery to understand a person whose voice may have been modified by cold or stray noises in the room. If the equipment does not recognize an instruction, the procedure has to be repeated before it will work.

Electronic equipment has become increasingly the mainstay of many other more general aids for the handicapped, and particularly in improving the methods available for those who have defects in speech, sight and hearing. For instance, the Association for All Speech Impaired Children (Afasic) has provided more than three million cassette recorders for helping children with language disorders.

A number of research groups supported by the charitable organizations are working on different ways to adopt microelectronics, and particularly word-processing systems to overcome disabilities. Such devices are so advanced that 120 totally blind people are employed in Britain as computer programmers, using a combination of Braille and the output of a unit called the Optacon (optical-tactile converter).

It consists of a small hand-held camera which scans the text to be read and converts images of the printed letters into electronic signals. These are then sent to a portable "tactile screen" about the size of a cassette recorder. The screen is made of a matrix of 144 miniature pins arranged in 24 rows of six columns. The signals which are emitted from the camera make the pins vibrate. Experienced users of this device are able to decode the vibrations to "read" a text at about 80 words a minute.

A device to help people who cannot speak easily has been the subject of a long field test by speech therapists in Britain and the United States. It is called the Splink wordboard, devised by Medelec, a part of the Vickers group specializing in medical electronics applications. The board consists of a matrix of hundreds of English words, and any word can be displayed on a screen by a fingertip touch almost like typing.

Pearce Wright
Science Editor

'Poppa' Guttman was sports pioneer

Although thousands of disabled people have probably tried to participate in some form of leisure activity from time immemorial—if only darts or *dominoes* in the local pub—organized sport for them owes almost everything to a remarkable German Jewish doctor, the late Sir Ludwig Guttman, former head of the National Spinal Injuries Centre at Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Aylesbury.

"Poppa" Guttman, as he was affectionately known to hundreds who benefited from his care, saw sport as a vital element in the rehabilitation process almost as soon as he took over the unit, which was founded towards the end of the Second World War largely to cope with a substantial number of wounded servicemen who had become paraplegics.

From early wheelchair games on the front lawns of the hospital a wide range of associations and organizations has evolved. The magnificent sports stadium and Olympic-style village at Stoke Mandeville was one of Sir Ludwig's dreams which came true just before his death.

Wheelchair football and basketball, archery and pistol-shooting were among the early and fairly obvious choices of sports suitable for the disabled, particularly the paraplegics.

Down the years, however, the range has widened, with continual, sometimes surprising, discoveries being made of what physically, visually and mentally handicapped people can achieve with only a modest amount of encouragement and interest from the able-bodied.

One of the most important advances was the realization of the benefits and enjoyment which horse and pony riding could provide for all sorts of handicapped people. The Riding for the Disabled Association now operates 500 groups throughout the country, and their members supply suitably well-mannered mounts and all facilities. They give their services as instructors, and many of them enjoy it as much as they do a point-to-point or a hunt meet, if not more.

Riding, it has been found, not only gives handicapped people the excitement and joy of movement under muscle power in the open air but has an especially beneficial psychological effect, particularly to wheelchair-bound children, in that they can sometimes look down, as the old-time cavalryman did, on lesser mortals standing on their two feet, instead of constantly having to look up at them from their wheelchairs.

Mr Kenneth Roberts, of Loughborough, the leading personality in the sailing movement, is paralysed from the waist down yet is a fully qualified Royal Yachting Association coach, the highest rating attainable under the organized training scheme for small boat sailors. In aviation terms Mr Robert's qualifications put him level with an instructor at the Central Flying School: he checks out other would-be instructors.

Nowadays both physically and visually handicapped people are venturing farther afield into deep water sailing. The annual courses for the blind organized by the Royal Yachting Association Seamanship Foundation have been particularly successful.

Many other aspects of water sports are being encouraged and organized: fishing, canoeing, power-boat handling, even water skiing.

Disabled people too are excelling in many land sports ranging from table tennis through fencing and javelin-throwing to mountaineering. The Olympiads for the Disabled stand as the high point of achievement. Margaret Price, a paraplegic from Devon, won nine medals at the 1980 Games in Holland.

John Chartres

Fight for mobility

One of the biggest obstacles to a normal life for disabled people is their restricted mobility. Going shopping, visiting cinemas and museums, taking holidays or simply getting on to a bus or train pose enormous problems for the handicapped.

The basic difficulties are beginning to be recognized by both public authorities and private enterprise. We have not yet reached the stage where all public buildings and those needing planning permission provide easy access to the disabled; but when a large chain of stores decides it is important enough to issue a four-page press release detailing how easy it is for disabled people to use its premises, it is clear that the needs of the handicapped are no longer being ignored.

The most important need for disabled people who can neither manage public transport nor drive their own cars is clearly to provide an income which enables them to pay for transport. The Government provides that through the mobility allowance, now worth £14.50 a week subject to tax.

This allowance is available only to people who cannot walk, and it is restricted to people aged between five and 65 at the time of application. Those conditions exclude all blind people, unless they have other disabilities affecting their walking ability, the elderly disabled, and most people with a mental handicap. These groups also clearly have difficulty in making normal journeys.

To help people receiving the mobility allowance to get the maximum benefit from it, the Government set up the Motability scheme which allows the money to be used to buy or lease a car. For either purchase or leasing, the disabled person has to provide the initial deposit, insurance and the cost of any adaptations needed to allow him to drive the car.

The mobility allowance has replaced the old system of issuing invalid tricycles to disabled people and extended assistance with travel to disabled people unable to drive. But people still using invalid tricycles will be allowed to keep them and have them maintained or replaced at least until 1985. In all cases, disabled people acquiring a vehicle under a state mobility scheme can claim exemption from road tax.

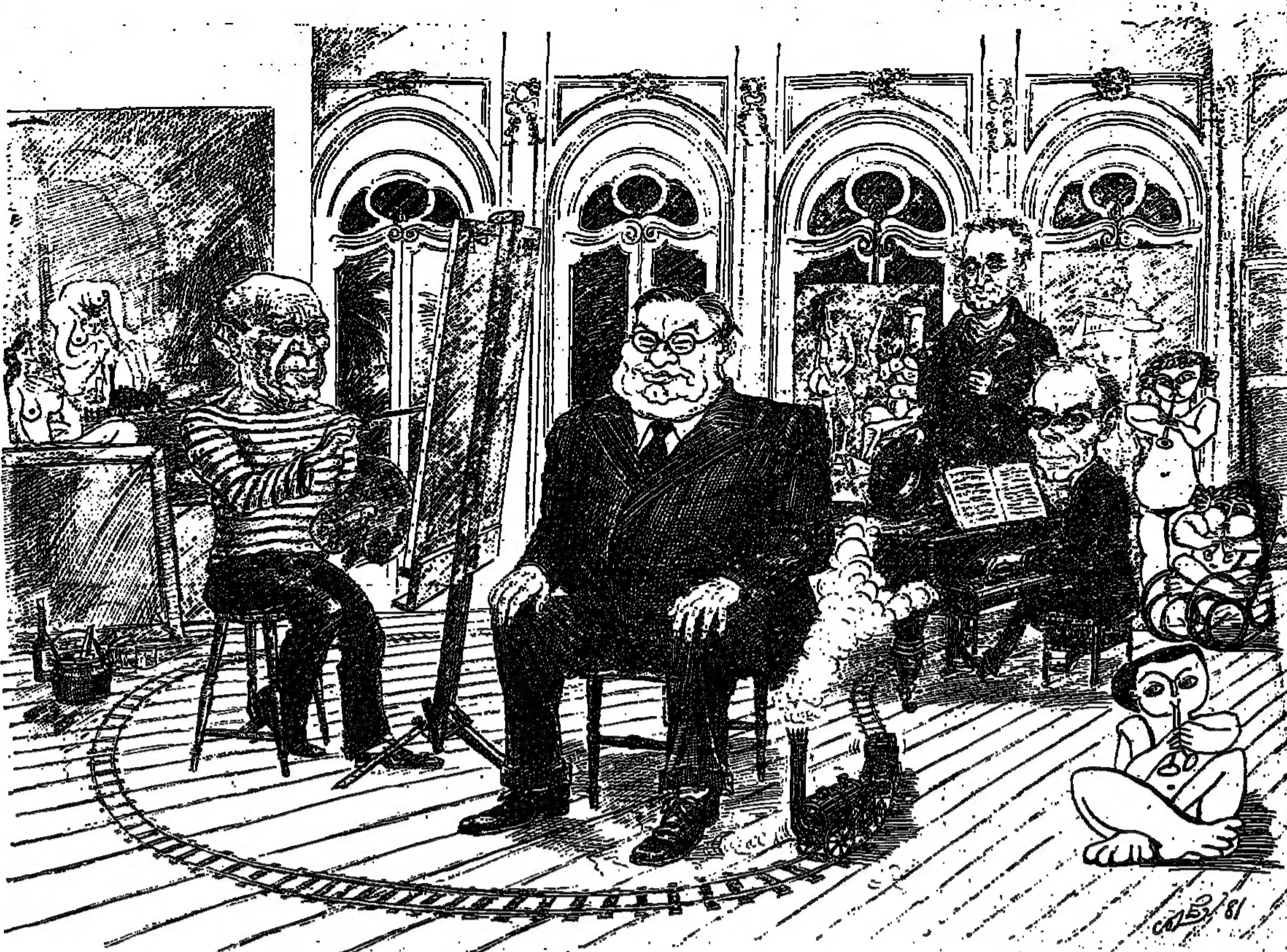
People who are too disabled to drive but can still work for their living can also get help under the Manpower Services Commission's fares-to-work scheme. The scheme pays up to £43.50 a week towards taxi fares for people working five days a week, but that amount must represent three quarters of the actual costs.

Concessionary fares are available on public transport for those disabled people able to use it, but they vary widely according to local authority area. British Rail issues a free leaflet on concessions to wheelchair users and blind people.

Help with transport, whether by cash, vehicles or concessions, is useless, however, if the disabled person cannot actually gain access to the place he wants to visit. Numerous guides on access to educational establishments, theatres and cinemas, holiday homes and restaurants have been published in recent years. Information on some of these guides can be obtained from the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation (Radar), 25 Mortimer Street, London W1.

P.H.

The anniversaries of 1981



From a gentle monk to a heavyweight champ

1181 St Francis of Assisi Founder of the Franciscan order, born
1681 Pieter de Hooch, Dutch painter, died
1881 Mutafa Kemal Atatürk, first President of Turkey, born

JANUARY

1 Louis Auguste Blanqui, French radical, died, 1581
4 James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, born 1581
9 Lascelles Abercrombie, writer, born, 1881
30 Anna Maria Hall, Irish novelist, died, 1881

FEBRUARY

3 John Gould, ornithologist, died, 1881
4 Josef Myslivecek, Bohemian composer, died, 1781
Thomas Carlyle, essayist and historian, died, 1881
Fernand Léger, French painter, born, 1881
5 Frederick Lonsdale, dramatist, born 1881
9 Fëdor Dostoyevsky, Russian novelist, died, 1881
15 Gotthold Lessing, German critic and dramatist, died, 1781
22 William Stanley Houghton, dramatist, born, 1881
26 Battle of Majuba Hill, 1881

MARCH

7 Ernest Bevin, trade union leader and statesman, born, 1881
13 Uranus discovered by Sir William Herschel, 1781
Alexander II, Tsar of Russia, assassinated, 1881
14 Georg Philipp Telemann, German composer, born, 1681
17 Ebenezer Elliott, Corn Law rhymer, born, 1781
Johannes Ewald, Danish writer, died, 1781
25 Béla Bartók, Hungarian composer and pianist, born, 1881
Mary Webb, novelist, born, 1881
26 *Wood Magic* by Richard Jefferies, published, 1881
28 Modest Petrovich Mussorgsky, Russian composer, died, 1881

APRIL

7 Sir Francis Chantrey, sculptor, born 1781
16 Edward Lindley Wood, 1st Earl of Halifax, statesman, born, 1881
18 Natural History Museum, London, opened, 1881
19 Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, statesman, died, 1881
20 Nikolay Yakovlevich Miaskovsky, Russian composer, born, 1881
22 Alexander Kerensky, Russian revolutionary, born, 1881

MAY

1 Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, French philosopher, born, 1881
17 Revised edition of the Bible (New Testament), published, 1881
24 Samuel Palmer, landscape painter, died, 1881
25 Pedro Calderón de la Barca, Spanish dramatist, died, 1681

JUNE

2 James Douglas, 4th Earl of Morton, executed. 1581.
6 Henri Vieuxtemps, Belgian violinist and composer, died, 1881
9 George Stephenson, founder of railways, born, 1781
15 Wat Tyler, rebel, killed, 1381
18 Sir Thomas Overbury, poet, baptised, 1581

JULY

1 St Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armagh, martyr, executed, 1681.
2 James Abram Garfield, 20th President of the United States, shot in Washington; *died Sept 19, 1881*
5 Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Governor of Singapore and founder of the Zoological Society, born, 1781
8 Tom Cribb, champion pugilist, born, 1781
18 Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster, died, 1881
22 Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely, died, 1581
26 George Borrow, writer, died, 1881

AUGUST

1 Dame Rose Macaulay, writer, born, 1881
2 Marcus Clarke, Australian writer, died, 1881
Ethel M. Dell, novelist, born, 1881
6 Sir Alexander Fleming, bacteriologist, born, 1881
12 Cecil B. de Mille, American film producer, born, 1881
19 Georges Enesco, Romanian violinist and composter, born, 1881

SEPTEMBER

7 Sidney Lanier, American poet, died, 1881

OCTOBER

1 Sir Robert Smirke, architect, born, 1781
3 Ludomir Michal Rogowski, Polish composer, born, 1881
10 Savoy Theatre, London, *opened—the first public* building in England lit by electricity, 1881
15 Sir Pelham (P. G.) Wodehouse, humorous novelist, born, 1881
William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, born, 1881
17 Lord Hawke, Admiral of the Fleet, died, 1781
21 Zampieri, called Domenichino, French historical painter, born, 1581
22 Benedetto Ferrari, Italian composer, died, 1681
23 Pablo Picasso, Spanish painter, born, 1881

NOVEMBER

20 Sir Hugh Owen, Welsh educationist and philanthropist, died, 1881
21 Cornelius Varley, watercolour painter and inventor, born, 1781
25 His Holiness Pope John XXIII, born, 1881
28 Stefan Zweig, Austrian writer, born, 1881

DECEMBER

1 St Edmund Campion, Jesuit martyr, executed, 1581
Sir William Parker, Admiral of the Fleet, born, 1781
2 Jan van Ruusbroec, Dutch mystic, died, 1381
8 Padraic Colum, Irish poet, born, 1881
11 Sir David Brewster, Scottish natural philosopher, born, 1781
14 Decimus Burton, architect, died, 1881
17 Anthony Salvin, architect, died, 1881
18 George Edmund Street, architect, died, 1881
23 Juan Ramon Jiménez, Spanish poet, born, 1881
24 Charles Wakefield Cadman, American organist and composer, born, 1881
25 William Nicholson, portrait painter, born, 1781
John ("Zion") Ward, mystic, born, 1781.
William Gallacher, first Communist MP, born, 1881.
29 Jess Williard, American world heavyweight champion, born, 1881

Jack Lonsdale

Lord Chalfont

Worse even than hunger, a life of liberty denied

This seems as good a time as any to remind ourselves of some of the principles and assumptions which are at the heart of the current debate about defence, deterrence and disarmament. In the industrious exchange of political and military testimony there is a tendency to mistake facts for truth and to isolate moral imperatives from the harsh realities of power and ambition.

When the Pope declared in his New Year message that world peace depended on the brotherhood of man and not on the balance of terror, he was articulating a profound Christian conviction; he was not, however, describing the real world. It is important, at the risk of sharing the fate of Cassandra, to declare that if we persist in believing that a peaceful world is attainable by the expression of simple faith or popular will, we shall almost certainly perish.

Nowhere is this utopian fallacy more obtrusive than in the so-called North-South dialogue, which derives from a deep and understandable concern for the poverty and degradation of much of the developing world.

The hunger, disease and despair of millions of human beings are an affront to the civilized conscience, but it is a mockery of their suffering to suggest that it can be eradicated by instructing the industrial powers to desist from spending their money on armaments and superfluous consumer goods and to *devote it instead to* clinics and hospitals for the Third World. This is to ignore, among other important factors, the real and justifiable fear of those who feel threatened not by poverty but by the central and decisive conflict of the twentieth century—the struggle between liberty and tyranny.

No one who has lived in India or South America needs to be reminded that when freedom means only freedom to starve it is a condition of dubious value. Yet it can be argued that the denial of human liberty is an even greater deprivation than the denial of material needs. No one who has *not* lived in a totalitarian dictatorship can begin to imagine the crushing spiritual despair of existence in a barren wilderness of the soul where, at the end of every excursion into nonconformity or dissent, lies the prison camp or the gallows.

It is, as Vladimir Bukovsky has testified, the ultimate human tragedy—a universal and apparently irrevocable annihilation of hope more terrible than famine or plague; certainly different in dimension and in kind from recession, inflation, unemployment and the other transient disasters of industrial society.

There are, of course, differing views about the relative effects upon the human condition of crushing poverty on the one hand and the denial of liberty on the other. There is, however, one clear and important difference. While both inspire pity in the free and affluent West, only one inspires fear. The poor of the world demand and deserve our help; but it will be of little use if, while giving it, we lay both them and ourselves open to the crippling infection of tyranny. For it cannot be seriously denied that the country in which the denial of individual freedom has been elevated into a political philosophy and organized into a system of government is also rapidly becoming the most powerful nation on earth. Furthermore, it has demonstrated on many occasions its readiness to use its military power to enlarge the dominion of its political system.

There is a fashionable argument to the effect that it is no more valid to deduce evidence of aggressive intent from Soviet military power than from American or western military power. This seems to me wilfully to ignore not only the openly declared ambitions of successive Soviet political leaders but also the presence of Soviet and surrogate forces in Africa, the Middle East and South-East Asia, the brutal invasion and occupation of Afghanistan and the massive concentration of military force on the borders of Poland as soon as it seemed possible that the Polish Communist Party might cease to exercise absolute power.

> No one can ignore the possibility that Soviet policy is what it appears ... that it is determined to impose its system on the rest.

Meanwhile the United States, for all its military strength, has so far proved unable, or unwilling, to avoid humiliation at the hands of the erratic and irrational rulers of a fifth-rate Asian republic.

It is, of course, possible to argue that the most blatant aggression by the Russians is motivated by a sense of insecurity and is therefore ultimately defensive in nature. Although this is an implausible proposition, it cannot be rejected out of hand; it must indeed be at the heart of western relations with the Soviet Union. Yet no responsible western statesman can ignore the possibility that Soviet foreign policy is precisely what it appears—aggressive, opportunist and expansionist; and that the Soviet Union is determined eventually to impose its own political system on the rest of the world—if necessary by force.

Until the Soviet Union demonstrates beyond doubt that it has no such intent, it is surely reasonable to suggest that the West should equip itself with an adequate military defence, since history provides no evidence of any other effective deterrent against military attack; and although effective security must depend upon alliances and other collective arrangements, in the final analysis the defence of Britain is the concern of the British government.

The most important single responsibility of any sovereign government is the safety of its people. It is in this context that the recent reemergence of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament takes on a special significane. The danger is that the uproar about nuclear weapons might obscure the fact that British defence policy as a whole is rapidly approaching a condition of disarray.

Once again the alleged need for "economies" in the defence budget is leading to some notably eccentric behaviour. While a new strategic nuclear missile system is to be acquired at substantial cost, all three services are threatened with the cancellation of equipment programmes which are essential to the continued effectiveness of our conventional defences in such critical areas as maritime warfare, the air defence of the United Kingdom and the contribution made by the British Army of the Rhine to the defence of western Europe.

This might be taken to imply a certain deficiency of coherent analysis and policy formulation. The All Party Defence Group in the House of Lords, with the participation of members of the House of Comons and the full cooperation of the Ministry of Defence, has recently been studying some of the problems. Some of the fault undoubtedly lies in the perpetuation of a system in which the Chiefs of Staff are obliged to engage in a constant battle among themselves for diminishing resources, to the inevitable detriment of their vital function as professional advisers to the Government.

The basic weakness, however, has been political—the equivocal and ambivalent attitude of successive governments to the *vital issue of national security*. As a result public opinion about defence has tended to fluctuate between apathy and ignorance. It is indeed only recently that there has been any substantial disposition to recognize that there is a real and present danger to our freedom. There are still those who deny that there is any threat which justifies a defence policy based on nuclear deterrence. Some indeed reject the use of military force of any kind.

I used to agonize about the validity of these propositions, sometimes generically referred to as "better Red than dead". This Christmas, however, I spent much of my time in the company of a small girl, not yet three years old. The time may come when she has to make this kind of decision for herself, and the somewhat precocious indications are that she will make it wisely and well.

If, however, I had to advise her, I would try to persuade her that there can be nothing — *nothing* — worse than a life in which, by the exercise of relentless tyranny, the precious gifts of liberty and dignity are denied.

The author is Chairman of the House of Lords All Party Defence Group.

Peter Jay

Those puzzling monetarist misconceptions

It is hard to remember a time—indeed, there has not been one in the living memory of those under 50—when the country was more alarmed or more mystified about what was happening to the nation's economy. But, while people have every reason to be alarmed, they have no need to be mystified.

The root of the puzzlement seems to lie in sundry misconceptions about something called "monetarism". These include the notions that current economic policy is monetarist and that such a policy should lead within a year or so to a healthy and vigorous economy without inflation.

An alternative and somewhat more sophisticated version of the current confusion is that *monetarist economic policies* will lead to a slump, that current economic policies are not monetarist and that the slump is happening anyway. However, there is no need to add intellectual anguish to manifest economic distress.

Monetarism is a doctrine in economic theory about the relationship between changes in the stock of money and changes in other monetary values, mostly importantly the general level of prices. In its simplest form it maintains that changes in the stock of money (less any changes in real productivity) will, after a delay of three to five years, determine the rate of inflation.

A monetarist economic policy, properly understood, is one which aims to regulate the change in the stock of money to match the *desired* rate of inflation, which is presumed to be nil or near to nil or, at *least*, a gradual subsidence from the starting point towards nil. It justifies the transitional effects associated with such a policy, when superimposed on a strong pre-existing inflation, on the grounds that the change in the stock of money determines nothing but the rate of inflation and that, therefore, there is no reason to regulate the change in the stock of money on any other principle.

Other ideas associated with the work of Professor Milton Friedman, but not in themselves monetarist or logically connected with monetarism, are that contra-cyclical management of total expenditure in the economy (sometimes called "fine tuning") is in practice *more likely* to aggravate than to smooth the business cycle and that each economy at any one time has a "natural" rate of unemployment to which the actual level will always tend whatever monetary policies are followed.

An economic policy which acknowledged these doctrines would abstain from short-term adjustments of its monetary policies and would attack unemployment through other means, most notably attempts to make the labour market work more efficiently.

Monetarism makes no claims about—and a monetarist economic policy promises no prognosis for—the "real" economy, that is the economy of production, sales, profits, employment, investment, productivity and the standard of living. It is true that Professor Friedman, at the end of one of his *Free to Choose* films, did say that a healthy economy as well as a sound currency could be confidently expected from proper regulation of the money supply alone; but in the immediately subsequent discussion he readily acknowledged that this was unjustified hyperbole and that the health of the real economy depended on many things other than—and not including—the quality of monetary policy.

With this modest clarification the actual posture of economic policy in 1980 and the prospects for the economy in the early 1980s may be examined and, with luck, more easily understood. The first and most obvious fact is that, at least since the autumn of 1979, economic policy has not been monetarist, although for the sake of complete clarity it may be necessary to add that policy is defined in this clinical context by the actions of the authorities, not by the rhetoric or even the intentions of the presiding political leaders.

Between 1975-79 policy was broadly monetarist in the essential senses both that monetary growth was deliberately regulated according to a disinflationary objective and that its actual growth was sharply reduced, following a period in which the money stock had been doubled in three and a half years, to a much more modest though not completely noninflationary rate. Since then rapid expansion has been resumed, though it is for historians and analysts of institutions to decide whether this occurred by intention, inadvertence or even incompetence.

Recognition of this, at least temporary abandonment has led some to ask why, none the less, many of the effects supposedly associated with a monetarist policy seem to be materializing. These include both good and bad effects, both some tendency for inflation to decline and a precipitate plunge into economic depression. The answer is not very far to seek.

As to the trend of inflation, it is puzzling only to those who overlook the length of the interval to be expected between a change of monetary policy and its associated effects on inflation, namely three to five years. The predictable reacceleration of inflation is not to be expected until the end of 1982 at the earliest, just as the marked trough in inflation in 1978-9 reflected the disinflationary monetary policies of the period from 1975. It is also wrong to be preoccupied with very short term (less than 12 months) fluctuations in the trend of the retail price index, which naturally reflect the impact of changes in indirect taxes and other important administered prices such as the price of oil and other energy sources.

As to the slump in the real economy in the absence of a sound monetary policy, the basic explanation is that the normal balance of the British economy implies unemployment permanently in the low millions because of our deeply institutionalized and almost universal habit of posting prices for labour, which are hugely above labour's market-clearing price. Moreover, the inevitable collapse of the old "money illusion" (ie that there will be no inflation in the future) means that we can no longer suppress this tendency to very high unemployment even by inflationary monetary and budgetary policies.

We are getting where we basically deserve to be, although on present monetary policies we may yet enjoy—or suffer—one more brief respite in 1982-83 at the cost of yet another great leap forward of inflation.

HILDA'S APPREHENSIVE NEW YEAR

Hilda, my politically sophisticated guinea pig, always enjoys watching the new year come in on television. As the lighted ball slides to the ground outside the old *New York Times* building in Times Square, and dance bands play sentimental favourites at the Waldorf Astoria hotel, she nibbles excitedly on her festive celery and takes another sharp suck at her water dispenser.

Then she settles down for a ruminative talk on what the new year might bring.

"I am worried," she told me, as 1980 faded into history, "about the quality of Mr Reagan's cabinet choices. Now you know I am far from being a knee-jerk liberal . . .

"Your knees are so tiny you couldn't jerk them effectively," I retorted, giggling into my third glass of California champagne.

"I'll make allowances for the festive spirit but watch it." Hilda warned. "I think that if people consciously chose a conservative president he should be allowed to get on with his mandate. All the same . . ."

"All the same you find the cabinet choices a bit spooky?"

"That's exactly the word", said Hilda, "especially for Alexander Haig, the ghost of Watergate and all that. But it's not just Haig. All the others seem to come from what I call the self-righteous right, the people who equate liberalism and government intervention with moral turpitude."

"The right doesn't have a monopoly of self-righteousness, if you'll forgive the clumsy phrasing", I replied. "Isn't the left equally convinced that it's right—sorry, but this champagne plays havoc with the vocabulary."

"I suppose so", Hilda admitted, "but somehow they're less overbearing with it. We're generalizing too much. Let's take a specific example. What about this seemingly dreadful man Watt who has been appointed Secretary of the Interior?"

"Yes. Well?"

"Didn't I read that he was opposed to environmental protection and that he wanted to dig up Wyoming for oil wells? Hasn't he challenged Indian sovereignty over their reservations and opposed cut-price utility services for the poor and handicapped? I shouldn't be surprised to hear that it was he who told Mr Reagan during the campaign that trees caused more pollution than industry".

"Maybe he'll cut down all the trees and build log-burning power station", I giggled. "Anyway, what's your opinion on Haig? Do you think he'll have a hard time being ratified by the senate?"

"*Could* be", *said Hilda* ruminatively, "But I can't get too excited about his role in Watergate, which seemed to me an exaggerated scandal. What it told us about President Nixon was that he was paranoiac, which, while it may be an unsuitable quality in a president, is scarcely a heinous crime".

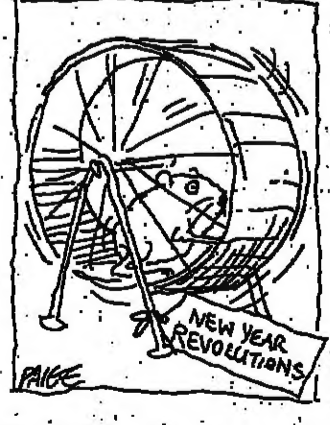
"Guinea pigs see these things differently", I said, careful not to identify myself too closely with her views. "Quite a lot of people are saying that it's not his role in Watergate they mind about Haig, but his support for the Christmas bombing of North Vietnam in 1972. Did you see that piece by Norman Podhoretz the other day in the *New York Times*?"

"We must explain to our British readers," Hilda interjected, "that Norman Podhoretz is he editor of *Commentary*, a right-wing journal like *Encounter* only more so. No, I didn't see his *New York Times* piece."

"Let me quote a couple of sentences from it: 'The horrors that have been visited on the people of Indochina under Communist rule have drained the anti-war argument of its old *persuasiveness . . . invoking the* name of Vietnam is less likely to discredit Mr Haig than to remind us of how wrong — morally wrong and politically wrong—his critics have proved to be about the war'."

"Surely," squeaked Hilda, "the *opponents* of the intervention were not arguing that Vietnam was likely to thrive under the Communists? They simply said that the United States had neither the right nor the power to impose its will on that country. As far as the power was concerned at least, that proved to be the case."

"Exactly", I agreed. "But I think we shall see quite a lot of attempts to rewrite history in the early months of the new administration. That often happens when you get so sharp a shift in ideology at the centre of power. Even so, while Haig's view on Vietnam would be



interesting to know, his approach to *the Soviet Union* will have a greater impact on day-to-day foreign policy."

"I was", said Hilda, "Nibbling through an article the other day which amounted to a collection of the views he's expressed on foreign affairs in recent months. A bit frightening, to my mind."

"In what way?"

"He's certainly an unabashed cold warrior. Listen: The Soviet threat has now become a threat to the very nexus of western vitality—political, economic and military.'"

"But don't you think there is a Soviet threat?" I inquired.

"I think," she said, "That the Russians are even more reactionary and defensive than American conservatives. The invasion of Afghanistan and the bullying moves towards Poland are products of the same nervousness, the same wish to keep the support of their allies, as American support for right-wing regimes in Asia, Latin America and Iran. Brezhnev and Reagan, should they meet, will find they have much in common."

"And Haig?" I asked.

"Haig too. Here's another excerpt from that collection of his statements. He was talking about human rights. 'It neither serves the purpose of social justice nor the vital interests of America to pursue policies under the rubric of human rights which have the practical consequences of driving authoritarian regimes, traditionally friendly to the west, into totalitarian models where they will remain in a state of permanent animosity to the American people and our interests'."

"Ah", I said, "There he was paraphrasing an article in *Commentary* about a year ago by Jean Kirkpatrick, the academic who's just been appointed American Ambassador to the United Nations."

"*Commentary* seems to be a seminal journal if you want to understand the new thinking in Washington. You must bring it home from the office for me", said Hilda.

"You'd only eat it", I retorted. "I'm longing to see how Mrs Kirkpatrick fares at the United Nations. She'll be very different from Andy Young and Don McHenry, her predecessors. To judge from her writing, she's much wedded to the 'our side—your side' view of diplomacy".

"Do you see an impassioned debate about all this in the new year?" asked Hilda.

"I think so. The liberals may be out of fashion but as the Hoffmann article and others like it show, they aren't going to play dead. I foresee a lot of criticism of Haig, and of Richard Allen, the new national security adviser, who personifies the whole Reagan approach to foreign affairs."

"Wasn't he once a Washington lobbyist for the old regime in Portugal?"

"He was, and he's unrepentant. Not long before the election he *told* the *Wall Street Journal* that the Wiriyamu massacre in Mozambique in December 1972 was a piece of misinformation planted by Czech propagandists. In fact it was well documented by about 30 survivors."

"We can only hope then", she declared, "That these people grow more mature and moderate in office. It sometimes happens."

"I'll drink to that", I replied, reaching for the last bottle of champagne.

It had an especially noisy cork. As I popped it, Hilda scurried into the half-nibbled shoe box in the corner of her cage, which serves as her refuge. She clapped her paws to her ears.

"My God", she squeaked. "Don't tell me it's started already."

Michael Leapman

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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TASKS FOR MR THORN

Mr Gaston Thorn who takes over as the new President of the European Commission on Tuesday has one great advantage over his predecessor Mr Roy Jenkins: his appointment has not aroused unduly high expectations. The appointment of Mr Jenkins, a senior politician from one of the larger member countries, was seen by many as an opportunity to assert a greater role for the Commission in Community affairs and indeed to give a new impetus to European development in general. Mr Jenkins was known as a strong believer in the European idea and the hope was that he would be able to make good use both of his political skills and his contacts. These high hopes were perhaps bound to be largely disappointed if only because of the limitations that are inherent in the job of Commission President. The fact that they have fallen so far short of fulfilment is partly Mr Jenkins's fault but only partly.

The original intention of those who drafted the Treaty of Rome was that the Commission, as the executive element in the new scheme of power and the representative of the overall European interest, would become gradually more powerful until it emerged as virtually the government of a united Europe. This vision was probably unrealistic in any case, but it was dealt its death blow by General de Gaulle in his clashes with Professor Hallstein, Commission President at the time, in the 1960s. Since then the Commission has remained an important factor in Community decision-making because it alone has the right to make formal *proposals to the Council of* Ministers. But its proposals are frequently disregarded or modified by the Council, and this body, a concert of the member governments, has emerged as the decisive voice in Community affairs.

In some ways Mr Jenkins has been able to redress the balance. He succeeded, for instance, in his campaign to take part as the representative of the Community as a whole in western economic summit meetings. He also revived the idea of moving towards economic and monetary union within the Community—though the European Monetary System as it eventually emerged under French and West German sponsorship was very different from what he had in mind. But he failed in two areas where he might have been successful: in generating greater enthusiasm for the Community's objectives, most specifically in this country, and in moulding the Commission into a more effective political force which, even with the limitations on it, could have exercised greater influence.

Here again one has to recognize the difficulties he faced. Over the years the Commission's administration has developed into an unwieldy bureaucracy in which nationals of specific countries have entrenched positions. The 13-member Commission itself—which will have 14 members including Greece, under Mr Thorn—is put together in a haphazard way, depending on who is picked for the job in the various countries. But Mr Jenkins never seemed to have the willpower and the taste for the mechanics of power in Brussels to try to overcome these obstacles.

There have been no disasters in the past four years, which *have been difficult ones* because of the worldwide recession. There have even been some successes, such as the agreement on Britain's budget contributions, in which the Commission had its share. But the European idea is more tarnished than it should be, and Mr Jenkins must bear part of the blame for the shift against the Community in the Labour Party.

Like Mr Jenkins, Mr Thorn has a background of experience in government, in his own Luxembourg. But in most other ways he is very different, as the representative of a small country and a man who has had extensive experience of Community affairs. He has a reputation as a federalist, with a belief in the need to transfer powers from national capitals to the centre, like other representatives of small countries which are afraid of the influence of the big ones. But he is also a realistic man who has seen enough of how decisions are actually made, and can have no *illusions about easy answers.*

He has, in fact, a formidably difficult task ahead of him. To start with, there is the crisis which blew up last month over the supplementary budget for 1980 and the main budget for 1981. France, West Germany, Belgium and Denmark have all refused to pay part of their dues, and the Commission will have to *decide* whether to take them to the European Court of Justice. More important still, the Commission has to make proposals by the middle of this year on the biggest issue now facing the Community—how to control spending on agriculture and so ensure that a larger share of the Community budget can go on other areas of spending. Mr Thorn and his Commission are going to need great political skill *if their proposals are to carry* proper weight.

LONG HAUL FOR BRITISH LEYLAND

Yesterday saw the end of another episode in the long running saga of British Leyland. Once again, and in the face of the clear contrary instincts of the majority of the shop stewards involved, the workers (this time at Longbridge) have pulled back at the last moment from taking industrial action. The management's assertion that any such industrial action would spell the immediate end of British Leyland as a mass car manufacturer was clearly the major factor in getting the mass meeting to vote in favour of the *compromise formula.*

Of the two unions principally involved, Mr Duffy's engineering workers appear to have taken a more constructive and statesmanlike approach during the course of the dispute than Mr Evans and the Transport and General Workers' Union. Mr Duffy and his officials seem, also, to have been in closer touch with the mood of the workers at Longbridge.

When Sir Michael Edwardes went to British Leyland its mass car division faced three seemingly insuperable problems. First, it had no models suitable to hold a proper share of the market in the 1980s. Secondly, the finances of the company were out of control. And, thirdly, its industrial relations and productivity were amongst the worst in British industry.

As the company gets back to work now after the Christmas and New Year holiday only one of those problems seems to have been substantially solved. There is general agreement that in the Metro British Leyland has a genuine winner. There is every prospect that the car could be the basis on which British Leyland recaptures and then holds a respectable share of the domestic car market.

So far as finances are concerned, however, it remains clear that British Leyland as a group will remain a substantial consumer of the taxpayer's money for some time. Even now the Government is facing a request for a further injection of cash in the order of £1,000m. And the struggle to change the relationship between the company and its employees into one of positive commitment is proving long and hard.

Obviously change of the order required cannot be expected quickly, for it involves a major change in the attitudes not only of shop stewards and workers, but of management in general and middle management in particular. The improvement, however, is painfully slow. It is not possible to run industrial relations for long on the basis of the brinkmanship which both the main unions and the company are employing. In the present state of the economy, and with present unemployment levels, the threat to close down the whole of the Austin-Morris division if strike action is taken is obviously a clear, present and effective one, but the fact that a strike could be prevented only by such a public threat is a sad measure of the ground that still has to be covered.

The Government is said to be once again beginning to lose patience with British Leyland. That would be understandable. However, it looks increasingly as if it has in effect no option but to continue providing the necessary financial support. If eighteen months ago all or a large part of British Leyland had been allowed to go into receivership, or even liquidation, the impact on the British economy would have been serious but not devastating. Today the combined effect of direct and indirect job losses involved would turn the Midlands into an industrial disaster area overnight. The unemployment total, which anyway seems bound to pass the three million mark about the turn of the year, would be pushed to that level almost at once. No government concerned about unemployment could tolerate this.

David Wood

Arise, Sir Robin–but were you wise?

All the controversy about the New Year's Honours List has turned upon the omission of awards for British sportsmen who did well in the Olympic Games. The subject leaves my mind and emotions completely disengaged. They competed in Moscow for gold, silver, or bronze medals, not for MBEs, and they have all the reward they were entitled to expect. What troubles me, in a nagging way, is Robin Day's knighthood, or rather his agreement to accept it, simply because I cannot believe that any practising journalist should allow himself to be favoured by a prime minister or that any title or honour will add to (it may detract from) the authority and influence of his work.

Allow me to say one or two personal things. My friendship with Robin Day goes back many years to our relative youth, when during the night we used to see the lounges of party conference hotels turn from populous oases to arid desert, and then, at 4 am, complete the political discussion as we marched along the empty promenade to get his cigar smoke out of our lungs. No friendship could have been more rewarding. He went through your every argument as a wheel tapper goes, or used to go, down the length of a train, testing for a false ring. He did not always know the answers, but he always knew the questions.

As a reporter broadcasting on television or radio, or as any programme's anchor man, he has had no equal in Britain except Richard Dimbleby, whose style was entirely different, and more establishment oriented. During the past 25 years, especially since Richard Dimbleby's death, Day has created almost single-handed the style of British broadcasting of current affairs, without ever being more than a contract man sometimes in characteristic dispute, or Socratic catechism, with his bosses. He has sometimes been shabbily treated by the BBC, without ever losing or compromising his profound sense of mission about broadcasting as an educator and as a tribunal where our masters must give full account of their stewardship to the people.

Privately, and in recent years *publicly, he has confessed absurdly* that he reckons his remarkable career to have been no more than a qualified success, if not a failure. The point came out again in Bernard Levin's interview last year. He has, he perversely thinks, been denied or has missed power, the status of a decision-maker who at the stroke of a pen could give shape to broadcasting or political action; and, although he has not done badly financially for a journalist, he sees himself surrounded by contemporaries who on more meagre abilities have made better provision for their children.

That may help to explain why he is now to be Sir Robin. As he moves through his late 50s he feels the need for the substance of recognition rather than the shadow that is all the ephemera of journalism offers. Not for the first time, I believe, he is seriously wrong about himself.

Let me say that I shall be the last to be an opponent of honours lists. It is right that society should have some way of recognizing exceptional, or unusual services, and all the better that the British form of recognition should have no immediate form of encashable values. Yet journalism, it seems to me, should be an exception, and in the old contracts of *The Times* was expressly made an exception, with *all honours forbidden, even after* retirement.

It is important to avoid any suspicion of pomposity. Why should journalists, whether working for newspapers or broadcasting, exclude themselves? The answer must be that journalists ought not to be part of any establishment and its rewards, and that it is none of their business to earn the regard of any prime minister or governmental *machine. For good or ill, they should* keep their independence, and beyond that, be seen by their public to have kept their independence. Nobody ought to be able to say of an editor or a reporter, that, like a newspaper proprietor, he is working his ticket, or that his pen or tongue has been, or will be silenced by remembrance in an honours list.

In Robin Day's case, we may be sure that there is not the least danger that a knighthood will be regarded as a down payment for political favours past, present, or future, although in passing it will no doubt strengthen his position in the BBC if only because he has now been touched by grace as though he were the director-general himself. Robin Day's questioning of the Prime Minister and her team will be no less robust and well worked than they have been in the past; and after honours lists within recent memory the Opposition is in no position to be critical of Mrs Thatcher's recommendation to the Queen.

No, the question that troubles me is what gain Robin Day *himself* gets out of this knighthood. He stands, as he has stood for several years, at the peak of his particular branch of the broadcasting profession; to be knighted cannot add an inch to his stature or to the public interest in him. Yet to be knighted separates him from the people whose tribune he has peculiarly become. It makes him one with dreary civil servants, local government worthies, professional sailors, soldiers and airmen of a certain rank, and all the predictable rest. He will be hailed at the Garrick Club by fellow members and (I hope) stood a few rounds of drinks, but what else does he benefit?

Now if he had waited for retirement and then accepted a life peerage I could have understood his decision and applauded it. Day at work in the House of Lords would have been a constant delight. But a knighthood is not worth exchanging for one of his Churchillian bow ties (he is the best and quickest tier of a bow tie I know, and will prove it any time in the small hours).

In a sense, I think the knighthood compromises Robin Day, as honours and titles compromise all journalists; and when he has done with skiing in Switzerland and returned to London I look forward to a long argument with him during which he will have me in the dock for hours undergoing amiably fierce cross-examination. For once, it is an argument that I shall be willing to lose with good grace.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Call for curb on EEC payments

From Mr Derek Prag, MEP for Hertfordshire (Conservative)

Sir, Mr Teddy Taylor and his so-called European Reform Group seem intent on showing their ignorance about the European Community by rising like fish to every possible piece of bait.

Not content with having been told with the utmost clarity by Sir Ian Gilmour in the House of Commons on December 17 that three of the group's four aims are incompatible with membership of the Community, Mr Taylor now tells the Government what tactics it should adopt in order to get our 1980 and 1981 rebates paid over as *quickly as possible. Alleging somewhat* implausibly that, as long as the rebate is not fully paid, "intolerable and unreasonable pressure" is placed upon Britain, he advocates that we should retaliate by withholding at source some of our contribution to the Community (report, December 27).

I find something curiously unreal in Mr Taylor telling Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington, who have already proved themselves to be *outstanding strategists and tacticians* in obtaining a huge budgetary rebate from the EEC, the kind of tactics they should now adopt to get this rebate paid quickly.

Secondly, our Government was able to negotiate so toughly on our net budgetary contribution—and succeed so brilliantly—because our position, however unpalatable to the other eight member states, was right. It was quite unthinkable that a single member state, with only *the seventh highest income per head of the Nine*, should finance two thirds of the net cost of the Community's operations.

France and Germany can now talk about withholding a very small part of their budgetary contributions only because they believe that *they* are right. They believe they have such a strong legal justification for this action that they want the Commission to take them to the European Court of Justice in order *to test the validity of their interpretation.*

Mr Taylor's proposed withholding of our contribution, on the other hand, would be quite illegal. It would therefore be quite wrong tactically and would, I suggest, do us nothing but harm.

This latest press foray of Mr Taylor and his group confirms my first impression that they have little idea of what motivates member governments or of how to achieve British aims in Europe.

Indeed, their aims, attitude and suggested tactics, if ever adopted, could bring about only one result—the withdrawal of Britain from the European Community, which would be as disastrous for our exports, employment and living standards as it would for our influence in the world. The sooner all Conservatives are aware of that, the better.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK PRAG,
Euro-Centre,
Maynard House,
The Common,
Hatfield,
Hertfordshire.
December 29.

Complaints against hospital doctors

From Mr Nigel H. Harris

Sir, I wish to draw your attention to certain very important and serious developments concerning complaints against hospital doctors in the exercise of their clinical judgment.

In 1977 the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration proposed that the role of the Ombudsman should be extended to include matters related to the exercise of the clinical judgment by hospital doctors; it was opposed by certain influential members of the medical profession, but I have always been in favour of the proposition.

In the event the Government of the day did not proceed with legislation, and suggested that the profession should devise an acceptable procedure. The Joint Consultants Committee of the British Medical Association have recently published its draft proposals (*British Medical Journal* November 22, 1980).

I very much regret that these proposals are unbelievably complicated, and any non-medical person reading them could reach only one conclusion, namely that they are specially designed to protect the doctor at all costs, and prevent the injured patient from obtaining redress.

It has never been *easy* to decide between medical negligence and errors of clinical judgment, but in recent years there has been an increased tendency for the courts to pronounce that a doctor has been negligent; hitherto, the verdict would have been an error of clinical judgment, and the patient would not have received compensation. The courts, in fact, reflected my own opinion that it is a comparatively easy matter to attribute the cause of some serious tragedy to an error of judgment.

The recent Jordan case on which judgment was given in the House of Lords (*The Times* Law Report, December 17) illustrated these and other matters of principle in cases of medical negligence. I will quote one statement from Lord Edmund-Davies which is so refreshingly forthright: "To say that a surgeon committed an error of clinical judgment was wholly ambiguous, for, while some such errors might be completely consistent with the due exercise of professional skill, others might be so glaringly below proper standards as to make a finding of negligence inevitable".

The best safeguard against claims for negligence is for doctors to continually strive for a high standard of clinical practice, and to make time to communicate adequately with patients on all matters. Most hospital doctors do in fact practise these ideals and they are not finding it necessary to resort to the practice of defensive medicine. Any doctor who is not prepared to have his clinical judgment investigated by the Ombudsman, or anyone else for that matter, presumably has something to hide.

I trust that those responsible for framing the urgently needed legislation on this important matter will not accept the BMA's charter to protect the doctor. It is to be hoped that the original select committee's proposal for redressing the balance in favour of the patient will form the basis for future legislation.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL H. HARRIS,
Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon,
72 Harley Street, W1.
December 31.

Handling the economy

From Mr J. N. Maltby

Sir, Your leader of December 23 on American interest rates will be well received by most businessmen in this country. It is only to be regretted that it comes so late.

While your distinguished journal was in voluntary suspension last *year, several people wrote on this* same subject to another paper. In summary, what many of us believe, and have been saying, about high interest rates is that:

1. They are themselves inflationary in that they create a cost in the economic system which has to be passed on;
2. They are internationally infectious. When a major financial power alters its rates, others have to follow;
3. They actively discourage fixed investment; especially in plant and machinery;
4. They have little effect on the demand for money, which is not price-sensitive in the short-term.

We are told that the reason for the cost of money being high is that the supply will be contained thereby. If that means inflation will be reduced, we must applaud the objective. But has the relationship been proved? Can we define money supply? Or measure it if it can be defined? This last year has left one wondering, and bemused.

I submit that any company that gauged its performance by such *elusive yardsticks would have problems* indeed. I further submit that, contrary to the received wisdom, if we were to cut our interest rates severely in Britain, we would find that:

(a) Sterling would not weaken, except temporarily;
(b) Inflation rates would decline;
(c) Industrial investment would be stimulated, through becoming economic;
(d) The rest of the world would follow.

Could we not try this in 1981? Other solutions have failed so far.

Yours faithfully,
J. N. MALTBY,
Broadford House,
Stratfield Turgis,
Basingstoke, Hampshire.

Christian names in 1980

From Mrs Margaret Brown

Sir, As in previous years, I send you my annual analysis of Christian names as announced on the back page of *The Times*. James retained the lead among the boys for the seventeenth year in succession. Elizabeth remained, throughout the Queen Mother's eightieth birthday year, the most popular name for girls.

James	243	(1)	Elizabeth	149	(1)
Alexander	153	(6)	Louise	132	(8)
William	150	(7)	Jane	90	(3)
Thomas	136	(3)	Mary	75	(5)
John	135	(6)	Sarah	69	(2)
Edward	126	(2)	Alice	68	(11)
Charles	113	(8)	Clare	66	(6)
David	91	(9)	Victoria	66	(3)
Robert	78	(12)	Katherine	63	(18)
Richard	75	(10)	Alexandra	55	(14)

(The figures in parentheses indicate the positions held during 1979).

Very few unusual names appeared in the birth announcement column last year, and many of these could be classed as variants on established names. The majority of the cur*rently most popular* Christian names have been in use in England from the early middle ages.

The table for first names shows that for the first time since 1964 there has been a change, at the head of the boys' league. Thomas has at last succeeded in toppling James. Among the girls' names, Katherine has taken the lead for the first time:

Thomas	117	Katherine	46
James	106	Sarah	41
Alexander	93	Emily	41
Edward	75	Charlotte	39
William	71	Emma	39
Charles	52	Rebecca	39
Christopher	51	Elizabeth	38
Nicholas	49	Alice	38
David	39	Lucy	35
Matthew	38	Victoria	33
Oliver	38		
Simon	38		

Two names which gained in favour as first names in 1980 were Eleanor and Peter.

The figures for 1980 show that there were 4,446 births announced in *The Times*, of whom 2,243 were boys and 2,203 were girls. The following summary shows the distribution of names in 1980:

	One	Two	Three	Four	None	Total
Boys:	412	908	419	12	492	2,243
Girls:	421	1,011	239	10	522	2,203

The number of sets of twins recorded in 1980 was 50, of whom 11 were boys, 16 were girls and 23 were mixed. There were six sets of triplets, four of which consisted of all boys, one of all girls, and one set comprising one boy and two girls. There was one set of quadruplets, made up of two boys and two girls. The adoptions totalled 26, among whom were 17 boys and nine girls.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET BROWN,
19 Wigginton Terrace,
York.
January 1.

British Rail problems

From Mr A. G. Shallcross

Sir, Have not British Rail exhibited some strangely perverted logic in their claim (report, December 16) that large current loss can be turned into a £200m profit, provided inter alia that they "get a big increase of money from the Government"?

Since when has "profit" become a legitimate description of ("lost") taxpayers' money poured in a never-ending stream down the throats of uncompetitive, militantly ungrateful industry, whether nationalized or private?

And is not the time now long overdue when facile blandishment and open threat alike must bring refusal of further golden eggs from our much debilitated national goose, the British taxpayer?

Yours faithfully,
A. GRAHAM SHALLCROSS,
10 Windmill Road,
St Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex.

From Mr A. J. K. Austin

Sir, In your Parliamentary Report today (December 18) you quote Mr Fergus Montgomery, MP, who spoke in the adjournment debate on the subject of British Rail. As a travelling member of the public I find there is a greater degree of arrogance coming from minor members of Parliament than from those who are desperately trying to preserve the last vestiges of public service transport.

Perhaps *it* is a useful moment to remind members of Parliament that they should respond to the pressures put on them by their voters and that if they have received complaints from commuters, it is because the commuter understands that the finance of British Rail is in the hands of the Treasury. I wonder if Mr Montgomery needs to be reminded of this.

Yours truly,
A. J. K. AUSTIN, former Chairman National Association of Rail Passengers,
Ancren Gate, Downe House,
Cold Ash, Berkshire.

Liturgy and tolerance

From Dr Bryan Thwaites

Sir, The Bishop of Chester (December 24) makes a point much more general than his context of the 1662 Prayer Book, when he concludes his very cogent letter by referring to "the considering of endless propositions and protestations to which everybody defers but nobody assents".

In this single well-turned phrase, he *sums up* what, to me, has become increasingly incomprehensible over the last 10 to 20 years: namely that, in the name of mutual toleration and of the assumed rights of the individual to do as he likes (within the law), our society is prepared to put up with all sorts of manifestations of crudity, ill-manners, disrespect and even blasphemy, which beyond doubt the great proportion of people find offensive.

I suspect that the lack of overt moral fibre is a far greater danger to our national life than are the *materialistic effects* of economic decline.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN THWAITES,
Milnthorpe,
Winchester,
Hampshire.

Tastes in reading

From Dr D. C. Barrett

Sir, In your issue of December 31, *1980, p 10, Michael Church wrote*: "Twenty years ago no self-respecting little intellectual would have omitted Bertrand Russell, at least as a name to wave around. Does reason sleep? Now he is mentioned just twice."

Could it not be that there is a great awakening among the little intellectuals?

Yours faithfully,
D. C. BARRETT, SJ,
Department of Philosophy,
University of Warwick,
Coventry.
December 31.

West's response to Russia

From Mr Christopher Lewis Jones

Sir, In his letter Mr Iain Sproat, MP (December 29) recommends the withdrawal of trading links between the West and the Soviet Union: how right he is. Instead of supporting *the Soviet regime we should be* using every peaceable means to bring about its downfall. Where is the sense in condemning the invasion of Afghanistan on one hand and providing them with the transport to get there with the other?

Yours, etc,
CHRISTOPHER LEWIS JONES,
68 Parfrey Street, W6.
December 30.

From Miss Jan Morris

Sir, Like it or not, for good reasons or bad, so far the Russians have behaved with statesmanlike restraint towards Poland, in a situation which must seem to threaten the very foundations of their state and creed.

Would it not be both politic and generous, as we begin another dangerous year, for the leaders of the West to say so?

Yours faithfully,
JAN MORRIS,
Trefan Morys,
Llanystumdwy, Gwynedd.
December 28.

Hard choices in defence

From Admiral Sir John Treacher

Sir, I trust you will permit me to express my surprise at the reference to Admiral Le Fanu made by Mr Anthony Verrier in your columns on December 30.

As Naval Assistant to Admiral Le Fanu from 1962 to 1964 I was closely involved in every aspect of the Polaris programme and at no time did he express the sentiments attributed to him by Mr Verrier. Admiral Le Fanu was the author of a definitive paper on the organization required to build and operate a Polaris force written some two years earlier; he was a firm supporter of the concept and determined that the boats would be built to cost and deployed on time. Moreover, he always considered that whichever Service was entrusted with the deployment of the national deterrent should not be required to do so at the expense of its conventional role.

Mr Verrier is also incorrect in stating that Sir Michael Le Fanu was First Sea Lord in 1962. He was Controller of the Navy and did not become First Sea Lord until six years later.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN TREACHER,
19 College Gardens,
Dulwich Village, SE21.

The Pope's visit to Britain

From Bishop Mervyn Stockwood

Sir, Oh dear, oh dear. Poor Mr Enoch Powell! It used to be the Tiber, but now it's the Thames at Lambeth Bridge. Rivers of blood and clouds of incense. Immigrants and popes. What a black nightmare it must be for him, even though the trauma is lessened by the fact that he has received 40 sympathetic letters and very few nasty ones (letter, December 30).

In the circumstances I would not want to take away from these small crumbs of comfort by reminding him that in these days of economic restrictions many of us have to think carefully before we allow ourselves the extravagance of spending 10p from our pocket money on a postage stamp.

Sir, a few days before I became a bishop I had the great privilege of being received by Pope John XXIII in private audience. We talked of Christian unity.

At the time it was not customary for bishops or bishops-elect of the Church of England to visit the Vatican—indeed, the report of my visit made headlines in *The Times* and other papers—and when I returned to this country to be consecrated, Archbishop Fisher told me he was disturbed. He feared that my action would cause hostility and division in my new diocese and beyond. He warned me in a gentle and kindly way of the dangers of Roman Catholic influences.

In fact my visit to Pope John, and my subsequent private visit, caused no problems whatsoever in Southwark or beyond. The few letters of protest came from people who hold the views we now associate with Mr Paisley.

What is more important, the fact that I had been received by Pope John had a considerable impact upon the two dioceses of Southwark, Anglican and Roman. Relationships between us were transformed.

Perhaps the happiest outcome was the visit of Archbishop Fisher himself to the Pope a little later, for Pope John had asked me to convey to him this message: "Two souls can meet *in prayer though distances* divide them. Just as on the road to Emmaus, the two disciples found their different and individual problems solved because of Him who walked in their midst, so in the spirit of Emmaus we walk together".

May the walking together in the love and charity of Emmaus encourage us to welcome to this country Pope John's successor, John Paul II.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
✠ MERVYN STOCKWOOD,
15 Sydney Buildings,
Bath,
Avon.
December 29.

From the Bishop of Guildford

Sir, I refer to the London Diary's paragraph (December 23), "Will the Pope say Mass at Canterbury?". "The hospitality of the cathedral's altar" is surely a hospitality to be shared with all Christians who are present at a service of Holy Communion. President and communicants alike share in the one privilege of the sacrament of grace, and there are no grounds for precedence in that. The Bishop of Rome's visit in 1982 stirs high hopes, but they will not be fulfilled unless we all, including *The Times*, make reconciliation, not controversy, the focus of our prayers and attention.

Yours faithfully,
✠DAVID GUILDFORD,
Willow Grange,
Woking Road,
Guildford,
Surrey.
December 24.

Kagan trial tactics

From Mr David M. Savill, QC

Sir, I am not sure whether Mr Paul Sieghart's letter (December 20) about the conduct of the prosecution in the recent trial of Lady Kagan and her son is intended to be a reflection upon those responsible for it, or upon the adequacy of the newspaper reports which he read of the case. In defence of the former, a full explanation for the course which the Crown took was given in court. To those who heard it, it appeared to be both logical and reasonable. The judge approved it. *In defence of the press, the* reports which were available, at any rate up here, carried the explanation fully. Briefly, it was said that there was a *prima facie* case against Lady Kagan and her son, as the committing magistrates agreed. The defence, namely that the responsibility was not theirs, but Lord Kagan's, was immeasurably strengthened, and began to have a real prospect of succeeding, when, for the first time, Lord Kagan admitted it. In these circumstances, Lady Kagan and her son were saved a great deal of further anxiety, and public funds a lot of money, when the Crown proceeded no further.

I write as one who had no professional connexion with the trial whatever, but who, like other members of the circuit upon which the case was heard, took a close interest in it. I do not know which newspapers Mr Sieghart reads, but had he been in court, I do not believe *that he would have been disturbed*, nor would he have felt it necessary to write as he did.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID M. SAVILL,
The Priory,
Knaresborough,
North Yorkshire.
December 23.

Hot under collar

From Dr Charles Pither

Sir, It is, apparently, now impossible to find anyone in this ancient university town who can, or will, launder a stiff white collar.

I am told that this is due to declining demand and a paucity of suitably skilled launderers.

Am I to conclude that white collar workers are a dying breed?

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES PITHER,
Addenbrooke's Hospital,
Hills Road,
Cambridge.
December 30.

Contact in Iran a tonic to Church of England

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Archbishop of Canterbury's success in making personal contact with the detained Anglican missionaries in Iran will come as a considerable tonic to the Church of England and strengthen Dr Robert Runcie's moral authority in the church and the nation.

Subsequent events may well show that this assertion of pastoral leadership has come at an auspicious time, and that the public is more ready to respond to it now than has recently seemed to be the case.

Dr Runcie was selected for the primacy in the hope that he could revive its status in national life by bringing a more contemporary style of authority to the office, but the first year of his term was beginning to generate discrete criticism that he was being too subtle and relaxed by half.

The Iranian success, particularly if crowned by the return of the missionaries, will change the mood; and not before time, as the Church of England has a difficult year to get through.

Like the Roman Catholic church, the Church of England continues to be hampered by vexatious issues concerning various aspects of sexuality, with both internal unity and religious mission suffering as a result. The fervent prayer of leaders of both churches must be to be released from these impediments. As Cardinal Hume recently remarked, Christianity has more interesting things to say about other areas of life. But the churches will have only themselves to blame if these issues continue to dominate church news in the coming year.

The General Synod of the Church of England will be debating homosexuality, and a working party report intended to focus the discussion has come under heavy fire for recommending a liberal attitude. A majority in synod may well be found to damn it with silence; refusing, that is to say, to give it the usual courtesy of a formal vote of reception.

But it is unlikely that a majority will then be found to endorse a more conservative presentation, and the whole issue will have to return to the limbo from which it came.

As it is a subject on which the public feels not particularly tolerant either, however, the church will not necessarily suffer any drop in general esteem as a result.

The same confused outcome, no support for liberalization, but no alternative policy either, is the probable fate of the General Synod's further agonizing over divorce, also due this year. Soundings in the dioceses show no clear mandate for the remarriage of divorced persons in church, but it is not apparent what alternative policy would be more welcome.

This year is likely to be critical for the progress of ecumenism, with the detailed terms of the covenanting process with the Free Churches due for General Synod consideration.

It would be optimistic to estimate the covenant's chances at 50-50, and failure will inevitably cause disappointment and even bitterness not only in large sections of Anglicanism but even more so in the Methodist church.

The coming year will not produce much encouragement for ecumenism in the Roman direction, either, as the significant event of the year there is likely to be the Pope's reiteration of traditional teaching on birth control, possibly even with an encyclical.

As has happened before, much fine teaching on the subject of marriage will be overshadowed by this one issue of contraception. The English hierarchy will probably want to keep as low a profile as possible, in the hope that whatever storm breaks will quickly pass.

It cannot but overshadow its attempts to foster the spirit born at the Liverpool Pastoral Congress, however, and many lay Roman Catholics will feel offended again, that authority has spoken in a way they cannot accept.

British Christianity is blessed with good leaders, who are not helped by having to play with the odds stacked against them. Neither homosexuality, nor the remarriage of divorcees, nor the ordination of women, nor contraception constitute the central issues of religion, and the outstanding churchmen of the age know that only too well. In private they say so, and hint as much in public.

Meanwhile those who judge the public mood, church leaders included, gauge the time as a good one of encouraging interest in the things of the spirit: a pendulum swing they note with some enthusiasm, but some apprehension lest they miss the opportunity it presents. Spiritual leadership in Britain in 1981 is going to present a hard challenge to those who have to exercise it.

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK
January 3: The Queen has learned with deep regret of the death of Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

The Queen was represented by His Excellency Mr John Williams (British High Commissioner in Nairobi) at the Funeral Service for His Excellency Mr Shadrack Kimalel (High Commissioner for Kenya in London) which was held in the African Inland Church, Eldoret, Kenya today.

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK
January 4: Divine Service was held in Sandringham Church this morning.

The Sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The King of Spain is 43 today.

Birthdays today

Miss Stella Gibbons, 79; Sir Frank Hartley, 70; Major-General H. Quinlan, 75; Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith, 82.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon. A. J. F. Buxton and Miss M. D. M. Samuelson
The engagement is announced between James, son of Lord and Lady Buxton, of Stiffkey, Norfolk, and Melinda, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Samuelson, of Ugley Hall, Ugley, Essex.

Mr D. H. C. Floyd and Miss C. A. Beckly
The engagement is announced between David, son of Sir Giles Floyd, Bt, of Tinwell Manor, Stamford, Lincolnshire, and Lady Gillian Kertesz, of 57 Peel Street, London, W8, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Beckly, of Manor Farm, Bowerchalke, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Colonel N. B. Knocker and Miss A. G. Willoughby
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place quietly, between Nigel Knocker, of The Grange, Netheravon, Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Angela, youngest daughter of Major-General Sir John and Lady Willoughby, of Codford St Peter, Warminster, Wiltshire.

Mr D. R. Andrews and Miss R. A. Scivier
The engagement is announced between David Ross, younger son of Mr W. R. Andrews, OBE, and Mrs Andrews, of Cranleigh, Surrey, and Ruth Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. B. Scivier, of Holmbury St Mary, Surrey.

Mr H. J. Cholmeley and Miss G. M. Davies
The engagement is announced between Hugh Jerrard, second son of Brigadier and Mrs L. N. Cholmeley, of Broadstreet House, Lyminge, Kent, and Gwendoline Margaret, elder daughter of Mrs E. Foley, of Sandhurst, Kent, and Mr T. H. Davies, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Mr R. F. Davinson and Miss H. Wallbank
The engagement is announced between Robert, second son of the late Mr T. W. Davinson and Mrs M. M. Davinson, of Chelsea, and Helen, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Wallbank, of Grimsargh, Lancashire.

Mr G. C. W. Marshall and Miss S. A. Scott-Ram
The engagement is announced between Graeme, only son of Mr and Mrs G. S. W. Marshall, of Brockenhurst, Hampshire, and Sally Ann, younger daughter of the late Mr H. Scott-Ram, and Mrs A. Scott-Ram, of South Nutfield, Surrey.

Major A. D. Pigott and Miss F. A. Astley-Cooper
The engagement is announced between Anthony David Pigott, MBE, RE, twin son of Lieut-Colonel and Mrs P. J. Pigott, of Westham, East Sussex, and Felicity Ann, daughter of Major and Mrs G. N. Astley-Cooper, of Hessett, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

Mr M. J. Pyment and Miss E. C. L. Grant
The engagement is announced between Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs D. Pyment, of Tilehurst, Reading, and Elizabeth, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs Seafield Grant, of Cranleigh, Surrey, and Queensberry Place, SW7.

Mr C. A. M. Denny and Miss B. M. J. McDonald
The engagement is announced from Bahrain, between Charles, elder son of Sir Alistair and Lady Denny, of Upper Largo, Fife, and Linda, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. McDonald, of Walkinstown, Dublin.

Mr N. J. Goldsmid and Miss G. S. Guy
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Julian, only son of Mr and Mrs J. M. F. Goldsmid, of Copyhold Farm, Goring Heath, Oxfordshire, and Gillian Sarah, elder daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Roland and Lady Guy.

Mr C. J. Nevile and Miss S. Youens
The engagement is announced between Christopher James, eldest son of Captain and Mrs Henry Nevile, of Aubourn Hall, Lincolnshire, and Sarah, younger daughter of Sir Peter Youens, CMG, OBE, and Lady Youens, of The Old Parsonage, Hurstbourne Priors, Hampshire.

Dr C. A. Carter and Miss M. A. Grange
The engagement is announced between Christopher, eldest son of the late Mr D. A. Carter and Mrs M. C. Carter, of Highbury, London, and Martine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. G. Grange, of Dunstable, Bedfordshire.

Mr J. M. Croft and Miss E. M. O'Keeffe
The engagement is announced between John Michael, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Croft, of 12 Tite Street, Chelsea, and the late Mrs Eileen Croft, and stepson of Mrs Croft, and Elizabeth Mary, younger daughter of Captain E. J. O'Keeffe, of Ivy Cottage, Easton, Winchester, and Mrs P. M. O'Keeffe, of Sidcup, Kent.

Captain D. A. Gaw, RADC and Captain S. C. Scarlett-Smith, QARANC
The engagement is announced between Derek Alan, son of Mr and Mrs D. A. Gaw, of Newtownabbey, Northern Ireland, and Sophia Clare, daughter of Mrs Scarlett-Smith, and of the late Mr S. L. Scarlett-Smith, of Hampstead.

Mr W. J. Oglethorpe and Miss B. R. Freeman
The engagement is announced between William Justin, son of Mr and Mrs W. S. Oglethorpe, of Downton, Wiltshire, and Barbara Ruth, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Freeman, of Cambridge.

Mr N. S. J. Powell and Miss C. Guthrie-Jones
The engagement is announced between Nicolas, eldest son of Mr and Mrs E. S. Powell, of Chateau d'Astis, Thèze, France, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mr D. Guthrie-Jones and the late Mrs Guthrie-Jones, of Stanmore, Middlesex.

Major R. J. R. Symonds, RHA, and Mrs B. J. Rose
The engagement is announced between Robert, eldest son of Brigadier R. C. Symonds, DSO, and the late Mrs Symonds, of Clifford, Herefordshire, and Belinda, only daughter of Mr and Mrs F. S. Cooper, of Dorridge, Warwickshire.

Marriage

Mr E. Y. Whyte and Miss J. M. Martin
The marriage took place in London on December 29, 1980, between Mr Eric Whyte and Miss Joy Martin.

Today's engagements

Film time: Watteau, Boucher and Fragonard and Hubert Robert, National Gallery, 1.
Lecture: Writing on the clay, Dominique Collon, British Museum, 11.30; Blazing brushes: the Fauves, Gill Cohen, Tate Gallery, 1.
Puppet making workshop, Capitol Theatre, Horsham, West Sussex, 10 to 12.30.
Lunchtime music: Ernest Kovacic and Andras Schiff, St John's, Smith Square, 1; Ronald Smith, piano, Bishopsgate Hall, 230 Bishopsgate, 1.05; Paul Berkowitz, piano, St Lawrence Jewry, 1; Jonathan Rennert, organ, St Michael's Cornhill, 1.

Lord Mayor of London

The following are some of the Lord Mayor's engagements for this week:
Today: Attends freedom ceremony for General Sir Robert Ford, Guildhall, 12.
Tomorrow: Attends press conference to launch International Year of Disabled People, Guildhall, 11.
Wednesday: Attends luncheon to receive honorary membership of World Trade Centre Association at World Trade Centre, Europe House, East Smithfield, 1.
Thursday: Attends armourers' dinner, Armourers' Hall, 7.
Saturday: Attends Lord Mayor's children's Christmas fancy dress party, Mansion House, 2.30.
Sunday: Attends luncheon with Mr J. M. Sterling at Olympia followed by finals of world doubles tennis championships, 12.30.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Liz Forgan, women's editor of The Guardian; Professor Naomi McIntosh, of the Open University and Mr David Rose, head of drama, English regions, BBC Television, to be senior commissioning editors for Channel 4 independent television.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAINS: J. S. Cooper to MoD with CPE as Director Weapons (Strategic Systems) in rank of Cdre, Jan 6; N. Purvis to MoD with CPE as Head of Programme Coordination (Strategic Systems), Feb 3.
COMMANDER: M. Fulford-Dobson as ACOS (C&E) HQ AFNORTH and as Offr in Cmd RN Party Oslo (actg Capt), April 30.
Retirement
Surgeon Commander (D) R. E. King, March 15.

Army
COLONELS COMMANDANT: Lt-Gen Sir George Cooper, Royal Pioneer Corps, Jan 1; Maj-Gen I. H. Baker, Royal Tank Regiment, Jan 1; Maj-Gen M. Callan, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Jan 1.
DEPUTY COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT: Maj-Gen J. B. Akehurst, The Royal Anglian Regiment (Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire), Jan 1.
MAJOR-GENERAL: R. A. Pascoe to MoD as ACGS (OR), Dec 30.
BRIGADIERS: E. H. A. Beckett to 6Fd Force as Comd, Jan 5; B. C. Gordon-Lennox to HQ South East District as D Comd and COS, Jan 5; R. C. Keightley to HQ UKLF as BGS, Jan 6; V. M. Rooke QARANC as Honorary Nursing Sister to the Queen, Dec 30; C. J. Rougier to HQ Northern Ireland as COS, Jan 7.
COLONELS: T. K. Burke as Honorary Physician Territorial Army to The Queen, Nov 11; I. Paterson to HQ NW District as TA Col, Jan 3; J. S. Riggall to RCT TA Depot and Trg Centre as Comd, Jan 9.
LIEUTENANT COLONELS: H. M. Caines, RAPC, to RAPC Training Centre (HS), Dec 10; R. D. Fisher, Queen's, to RARDE as GSO1, Jan 6; F. Roberts, RAPC, to RPO Taunton as 2IC and Technical Manager, Dec 22; D. J. R. Rush, REME to Log Executive (Army) as AQMG LS2A A VEHS, Jan 6; W. J. Stockton, 14/20H to RARDE as GSO1, Jan 7; M. G. L. Whitley, SG to 1UDR as CO, Jan 5.

Royal Air Force
AIR VICE-MARSHAL: P. R. Harding to HQ 11 Gp as AOC, Jan 7; R. K. Hooks to DGA2, Jan 5.
AIR COMMODORE (acting vice-marshal): M. H. Miller to HQ STC as AOA, Jan 10.
AIR COMMODORES: F. M. Holroyd to RCDS, Jan 6; J. P. Wood to RCDS, Jan 6.
GROUP CAPTAINS: R. J. Honey to MoD as DD Ops (OS&JW), Jan 2; J. A. Bell to RCDS, Jan 6; W. H. Croydon to RCDS, Jan 6; J. E. Nevill to RCDS, Jan 6; R. M. Robson to RCDS, Jan 6; T. H. Stonor to RCDS, Jan 6.
WING COMMANDER (acting group captain): J. F. B. Jones to HM the Queen's Flight as dep capt, Jan 9.
WING COMMANDERS: P. Blake to HQ Shape as ops training, Jan 5; R. C. Tompkins to Goose Bay as OC RAF Unit, Jan 5; A. G. Hicks to CTTO Northwood as wg cdr, LRMP, Jan 5; D. S. Burrows to HQ STC as OC UK RAOC, Jan 6; C. C. C. Coville to UKNMN Brussels as asst exec, Jan 7; J. F. H. Marriott to JATE Brize Norton for trials and dev, Jan 6; J. H. Hutton to HQ RAFG as mech eng, Jan 5; G. Hargreaves to MoD (AFD), Jan 5; L. K. France to HQ RAFSC as plans (RAF), Jan 5; R. S. R. Lloyd to MoD as O2 (RAF), Jan 5.
SQUADRON LEADER (acting wing commander): H. H. Moses to CTTO High Wycombe as wg cdr SA, Jan 5.

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, 4, 1956

Election confusion

The French general election has produced results even more ominous than had been expected. About a third of the new Assembly is made up of Communists and Poujadists who, in their different ways, are determined to destroy the parliamentary institutions of the Fourth Republic. This means that the parties and groups which make up the balance of the Assembly have little room for manoeuvre among themselves. If any one of the major "parliamentary" groups—conservatives, Socialists or MRP—were to move into active opposition, they could defeat or at any rate cripple a coalition Government made up of the remainder. It is possible to argue that the outlook for parliamentary institutions was even more depressing on the morrow of the 1951 elections for then 120 Gaullists and 101 Communists formed a still more constricting vice on the parties of the centre. But the Gaullists were never anti-parliamentarian in the sense that the followers of M Poujade deserve that label. . . . M Poujade's followers are as parochial in their thought as they are destructive in their aims. It is thanks to them that Frenchmen, who only recently were being offered the leadership of Europe, have been reduced to squabbles over the taxation of greengrocers.

Science report

Physiology: Odour of asparagus

By the Staff of Nature.

A team at Hadassah University Hospital in Jerusalem has concluded, contrary to previous suggestions, that the excretion of uniquely odorous urine after the consumption of asparagus is not a sign of abnormal metabolism.

Several characteristic chemical compounds can be detected in the urine of a person who has recently eaten asparagus, some being held responsible for the characteristic odour. Almost 25 years ago tests revealed one such compound, called methylmercaptan, in the urine of only 46 of 115 subjects who had eaten a large quantity of asparagus.

The cause was attributed to a genetic difference in the way the body deals with asparagus, and the ability to produce methylmercaptan was designated an inherited characteristic. Since then the list of inherited human conditions has included: asparagus, urinary excretion of odoriferous components of.

But to the team in Jerusalem, Dr M. Lison, Dr S. L. Blondheim and Dr R. N. Melmed, that began to seem an inadequate explanation for the differences detected between urines. On the basis of their own observations, they suspected that people differed not in the ability to produce the odour but in the ability to detect it. They followed up their suspicion by testing more than 300 people for their ability to smell the characteristic odour.

Subjects were asked whether they could distinguish the odour in a series of increasing dilutions of urine prepared from a sample collected from a donor a few hours after he had eaten a can of asparagus. Most of the subjects were Israelis who had rarely or never eaten asparagus and had therefore previously been unfamiliar with the odour. The subjects also included 22 Americans, 10 of whom knew they could detect the odour and the rest who could not.

On the basis of their responses to the various dilutions, the subjects could be divided into two groups. One group could distinguish the odour only in the strongest concentrations of urine (the lowest dilutions), whereas the other group, representing about 10 per cent of the subjects, could also detect it in the weaker concentrations. The team denotes that latter group the "smellers" and the other group, the "non-smellers".

The 10 Americans who knew they could detect the odour turned out to be among the smellers, while the other Americans were non-smellers. Furthermore, smellers were able to detect the odour in the urine of anybody who had eaten asparagus, regardless of whether that person could detect it.

From their results, the three scientists conclude that the ability to excrete a characteristically odorous compound (or compounds) after eating asparagus is universal. Their explanation is that people differ in the ability to detect the odour. But whether or not a genetic difference is involved cannot be said.

Source: British Medical Journal, December 20/27, 1980 (vol 281, p 1676).

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OBITUARY

HRH PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE

Distinguished service in the British royal tradition

Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, GCVO, GBE, died at Kensington Palace on January 3. She was 97.

Her death removes a member of the Royal Family who, in her generation, rendered distinguished service to the British imperial tradition. In South Africa in the 1920s and in Canada during the Second World War, as wife of the Governor-General, she won for herself an outstanding position of respect and affection. She was never ostentatious but always natural, and endeared herself to the public by a grace of manner and a consideration for others which were her conspicuous qualities.

Her Royal Highness Princess Alice Mary Victoria Augusta Pauline, who was born on February 25, 1883, was a grandchild of Queen Victoria.

Her birth took place at Windsor Castle and the Liberal Home Secretary, Sir William Harcourt, was present in an adjoining room.

Her start in life was not propitious. Her father, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, who had inherited the family taint of haemophilia, died suddenly in March, 1884.

The Duke was his father's son, serious, intelligent, interested in education and the arts (he spoke well in public and sang agreeably) and he was anxious that, even if he was not to have regular employment like his brothers the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught, he should be allowed to do something worth while. Disraeli, who had not failed to notice the Duke's studious habits, helped to satisfy the young man's urge to be of some use by arranging that he should help the Queen with her business. Dizzy's judgment was not proved wrong: the Duke became invaluable to his mother.

He married in 1882 Helen, daughter of the reigning Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont. In her memoirs, For My Grandchildren (1966) Princess Alice mentions that Gounod submitted for the wedding a "Marche Nuptiale" scored for "grand orchestre et orgue".

After the Duke's sudden death Queen Victoria immediately went to see her widowed daughter-in-law and she wrote "the dear little baby came in, and was so merry and lively that it was quite painful". The liveliness, which the Queen had remarked, was also noticed by Lewis Carroll. He met Princess Alice staying at Hatfield, when she was six, and he confessed that she had rather unruly high spirits. He met her later at Oxford and gave her a copy of The Fairies by William Allingham and a biscuit-tin, adorned with pictures from Alice in Wonderland, into which he suggested that he might "pop Charlie" (her brother) when obstreperous. (The Princess may well have recollected this advice somewhat wryly in later life.)

Princess Alice was largely brought up at Claremont, near Esher. Her mother, a Princess of Waldeck and aunt to Queen Wilhelmina, had a difficult time as a young widow with little experience of English life. She was perplexed and distressed that her son (Lewis Carroll's "Charlie"), who had been born posthumously, was made to inherit the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. These events were a disturbing background to Princess Alice's early life because it meant the break-up of their small family circle as the Kaiser insisted that her brother should be educated in Germany. The Duke of Albany, as is familiar, became a nationalist and extremist in German politics. Though embarrassed by his brazen opinions, the Princess remained devoted to him and visited him in Germany till his death.

In 1904 the Princess married her kinsman, Prince Alexander of Teck, the youngest brother of Queen Mary. They were married in St George's at Windsor by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Prince and Princess Alexander spent their early married life in Windsor Castle, in the Henry III Tower. In 1917 the Prince abandoned his foreign title becoming Earl of Athlone. His wife remained a Royal Highness—a dignity which he was careful that no one should lightly forget.

When Lord Athlone went to South Africa as Governor-General in 1923; the Princess and he were conspicuously successful, their term of office being extended by two years. Their personal popularity was the more noticeable because their time in South Africa coincided with a dwindling of British prestige and bitter controversy over the new national flag. On coming home the Princess and her husband settled at Brantridge Park, near Balcombe, in Sussex. In 1940 they went to Canada where Lord Athlone was Governor-General for the duration of the war. On coming back they settled at the Clock House, Kensington Palace. The Princess was made an honorary freeman of Kensington in 1961.

After the death of King George V Lord Athlone and the Princess were drawn close to Queen Mary: they were the only people present, apart from Queen Mary's children, at the family dinner at the Fort before King Edward VIII's farewell broadcast. When the Princess married, Queen Mary wrote "I have always been very fond of her".

The Princess had been appointed Commandant of the Women's Transport Service in 1940, and in 1950 she was installed as Chancellor of the West Indies College at Jamaica—the formation of which had been warmly sponsored by London University, of which Lord Athlone was Chancellor. She was Chancellor until 1971.

Lord Athlone died in 1957, and thereafter the Princess carried out a few public duties. In 1958 she went to Australia (coming back by Canada to see old friends) and she went again in 1962, staying with her son-in-law, who was Governor of Queensland.

Princess Alice was blessed with long life. She lived through violent changes, and a transformation of the old, sheltered life of Victorian royalty. She was to be seen in the Kensington buses, which would have shocked her grandmother. But she lived her life sensibly, accepting change and not unruffled by it yet never discarding the severity and high standards of her own day. She was a faithful churchwoman, inheriting from her father (who had at one time contemplated being ordained) an attachment to the more Laudian side of the Anglican tradition.

She had been created GBE in 1937 and GCVO in 1948.

Princess Alice had three children. One died in infancy; her only son, Lord Trematon, who was believed to have inherited his grandfather's malady, died in a motor accident. Her only surviving child is Lady May Abel Smith.

PROFESSOR J. B. DUGUID

Professor J. B. Duguid, who died on December 21 at the age of 85, was one of a generation of Scotsmen who lent lustre to the speciality of pathology, and played a leading part in the oustanding contributions that pathology has made to advances in medical knowledge in recent decades.

His major contribution was to the study and understanding of the pathological process in the walls of the arterial system known as atherosclerosis which plays a vital part in the cause of high blood pressure and ischaemic heart disease, the underlying lesion in the epidemic of heart attacks that has struck Western civilization in modern times.

In its time, atherosclerosis has probably been responsible for more disputation than any other aspect of medicine. He was a brave man who entered this field. Fortunately, Duguid had the temerity to do so and soon introduced a wealth of carefully acquired facts (as opposed to theories) that proved a welcome foundation upon which a rational theory of causation could be built, and which he finally summarized in The Dynamics of Atherosclerosis published in 1976.

John Bright Duguid was an Aberdeenshire farmer's son, born at Belhelvie on May 5, 1895. He graduated at Aberdeen University in 1920, proceeding to his MD five years later. He spent his entire professional career in his speciality (with which bacteriology was associated in his early days).

After three years basic training as an assistant in the Department of Pathology in Aberdeen, he proceeded in 1925 to Manchester University as lecturer in morbid anatomy and histology. The following year he went as lecturer in pathology to the Welsh National School of Medicine in Cardiff where he was to stay for the next 22 years, being elected Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in 1932. In 1948 he was appointed Professor of Pathology in Durham University, finally retiring as Professor-emeritus in 1960.

There was still much life physical and mental, left in the emeritus professor, however, and this he put to good use in the following decade in Malaya (later Malaysia) as adviser in histopathology at the renowned Institute for Medical Research in Kuala Lumpur. Here he took on a new lease of life, freed of administration and routine teaching duties and able to devote his ever searching mind to problems—new and old.

He was created CBE in 1966. His wife, a fellow medical graduate, died in 1973 and he is survived by a son and a daughter.

Mr Frank Sykes, CVO, who died on December 31 at the age of 77, was Agricultural Adviser to the Queen at Windsor from 1950 to 1971. He had been an Alderman of Wiltshire County Council and was a Deputy Lieutenant for the county and a former High Sheriff.

Sir Alexander Sim, who died on December 28 at the age of 75, was chairman of Andrew Yule and Company Ltd (Calcutta), from 1953 to 1956 and a president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India.

Christos Philippides, editor of the Athens daily newspaper Acropolis, died on December 30. He was 54. He entered journalism after studying law and had been a foreign correspondent for Acropolis in more than a dozen countries.

Entrance awards made at University of Cambridge for 1981

The following entrance awards have been made at Cambridge University:

CHRIST'S COLLEGE

Scholarships: natural sciences: L. S. Alphey, St Paul's Sch; M. Brandreth, Eton; T. M. Davies, Clifton College; S. R. Goldstein, Tonbridge Sch; R. J. Neal, Reigate GS; P. E. Purdue, Haileybury College; A. F. Robinson, Rugby Sch; I. M. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne RGS; English: Miss J. L. Birtles, Brighton and Hove HS; A. T. Perrin, King's College Sch (1982); mathematics: P. D. A. Denby, Brentwood Sch; T. M. Hood, St Alban's Sch; classics: R. H. Hearnden, Radley College; modern languages: Miss J. M. King, Haberdashers' Aske's Girls' Sch; history: P. N. Masterton-Smith, Cranleigh Sch; engineering: D. J. G. Peppercorn, Eton; T. D. Raffle, Manchester GS; J. C. G. Woodrow, St Alban's Sch.

Exhibitions: engineering: C. J. Andrews, Latymer Upper Sch; S. P. Dyer, Haberdashers' Aske's Sch; M. D. J. Liebreich, St Paul's Sch; T. A. M. Maula, William Hulme's GS; natural sciences for engineering: M. R. Draper, Rugby Sch; S. F. Harrow, St Anselm's College; mathematics: N. J. Bailey, Windsor Boys' Sch; history: J. J. Beero, Dulwich College; Miss K. A. T. Davey, Northgate HS, Ipswich (1982); M. L. Doherty, Oundle Sch; Miss A. C. Whitmore, Brighton and Hove Girls' HS; natural sciences: G. M. Cannings, Tiffin Sch; classics: T. A. Crossley, Chislehurst and Sidcup GS; modern languages: I. Foster, Royal Hospital Sch, Ipswich; D. G. Ives, Bristol Boys' GS; H. K. Jones, Merchant Taylors', Northwood; Miss J. Race, School of St Helen and St Katharine, Abingdon; English: A. C. Gordon, Merchant Taylors', Northwood; history for law: Miss J. Hughes, St Anne's Sch, Windermere (1983); geography: Miss S. J. Needham, Millfield Sch; general studies for philosophy: Miss A. J. L. Pickering, Guy's Hospital.

CHURCHILL COLLEGE

Scholarships: mathematics: K. Bhargava, Haydon Sch, Pinner; J. M. Lowes, Newcastle-upon-Tyne RGS; T. H. Nnair, Hwa Chong Junior Coll, Singapore; M. C. White, Ashleigh Comp Sch, Sheffield; engineering: A. C. Dickens, Wyggeston and Queen Elizabeth I SFC; M. T. Rutter, Peter Symonds Coll, Winchester; natural sciences: J. R. R. Kimmitt, King Edward's, Five Ways, Birmingham; N. A. McDonald, Newcastle-upon-Tyne RGS; T. G. Perring, High Wycombe RGS; H. B. Timimi, The Minster Sch, Southwell; natural sciences for medical sciences: D. C. Rees, Bedford Modern Sch.

Exhibitions: natural sciences: D. N. Bullen, Worthing SFC; A. T. Boothroyd, Formby HS; A. G. France, Sir



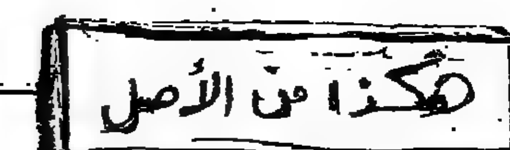






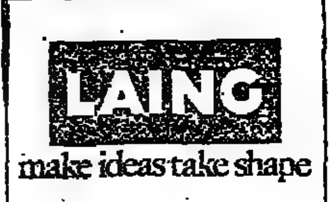






Setting a new course for the shipbuilders, page 17

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS



■ **Stock markets**
FT Ind 475.3
FT Gilts 68.77

■ **Sterling**
$2.3815
Index 78.6

■ **Dollar**
Index 86.5
DM1.7785

■ **Gold**
$589½

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 14½-14¾
3 mth Euro $ 17¾-18
6 mth Euro $ 16¾-16⅞

(Friday's close)

IN BRIEF

Banks lend less to industry

Banks lent more money to financial services and personal sectors during the three months to mid-November, but less to manufacturing and other production sectors, according to a breakdown of bank lending published by the Bank of England.

During the period, sterling advances and acceptances to United Kingdom residents rose by £598m or 1.1 per cent, compared to a rise of £3,106m (6.3 per cent) in the previous three months. This slowdown in the rate of growth is much less pronounced after allowance for seasonal adjustment.

The services sector accounted for the largest share of the increase in lending (before seasonal adjustment), increasing its borrowing by £460m or 3 per cent, against 6.5 per cent in the previous three months. There was a sizable increase in lending to retail distribution (£204m or 7.5 per cent) and to the professional, scientific and miscellaneous category, which includes leasing (£215m or 3.4 per cent).

Lending to individuals rose again by £374m or 4.3 per cent, but lending to manufacturing fell by £391m or 2.6 per cent, spread among all categories.

Pineapple surplus

Japan should not be blamed for the 600,000 cartons of canned pineapples worth $7m *(£2.9m) that were lying in canneries* in Johore Bahru, 170 miles south of Kuala Lumpur, the Japanese embassy said. The canneries say the pineapples were in danger of being wasted because Japan had not announced the quota for export of Malaysian pineapples to Japan for the second half of 1980.

£7m office block

A 14-storey office tower block costing £7m is to be built in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, by Al-Esayi Saif Norman Douglas Company, an associated company of R. M. Douglas Construction, the Birmingham civil engineering and building contractor. The block, to be known as Alizira Tower, is for Shaikh Mohammed Abdullah Aliziera. Work will start early this year.

Opel price cut

Opel, the West German subsidiary of General Motors, is cutting the prices of most of its car models. By reducing engine prices and offering as standard equipment what had previously been listed as extras, Opel claims that buyers will save up to 400 Deutsche marks (£85) on a Kadett car and up to DM1,600 (£340) on a Commodore model.

Crude imports down

The American Petroleum Institute said crude oil imports fell 135,000 barrels to 5,120,000 barrels a day in the week ending December 26. Crude oil stocks were 374.58m barrels for the week, compared with 371.58m the previous week.

Arab oil fund

A conference of the finance ministers of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar—opened at the weekend to consider apportioning a $5,000m (£2,083m) fund among poorer Arab states.

Prime rate up

The Development Bank of Singapore is to raise its prime lending rate to 14 per cent from 13 per cent today. Other local banks with primes of 13 per cent are expected to follow suit, money market dealers said.

France cuts gas target

The French Government has decided to reduce an earlier objective for natural gas con*sumption. It has instructed Gaz* de France to restrict its sales to ensure that by 1990, gas will account for 15 per cent of overall energy consumption instead of 17 per cent.

Forecasts predict rising jobless and further fall in real incomes

By Melvyn Westlake

In marked contrast to the optimistic tone of the New Year message from government ministers, the first economic forecasts of 1981 are unwaveringly gloomy about Britain's economic prospects for some time to come.

Unemployment will rise relentlessly throughout much of the 1980s, to reach 3.7 million by the end of the decade, according to Cambridge Econometrics, whose forecast is published today.

Those people who remain in work can expect a steady increase in their real wages. However, because of the rising number of jobless, total real *incomes in the economy will* drop in 1981, as they did in 1980.

By 1984, as much as half of the revenue from North Sea oil taxes may be spent on unemployment-related social security benefits.

This depressing prognosis is *not* confined to academic forecasters. City stockbrokers Phillips and Drew foresee unemployment approaching three million by the end of this year.

In their latest forecasts, also published today, Phillips and Drew says: "There seems virtually no possibility of a sharp fall in the unemployment rate at any time in the next few years—especially if the present *deflationary policy* stance remains intact".

The current recession in manufacturing industry is set to be sharper than the great *depression of 1929-31, Phillips* and Drew says—it expects the cumulative decline in manufacturing output to reach 14 per cent between 1979 and 1981, the *sharpest* decline in manufacturing output this century. The equivalent drop in 1929-31 was 11 per cent.

The alarming depth of the present recession comes immediately after a decade in which the United Kingdom appears to have recorded its worst manufacturing performance since the industrial revolution. In the period 1970-80, manufacturing output actually fell by 3 per cent. In no other decade since 1810 has manufacturing output grown by less than 10 per cent, Phillips and Drew say.

Britain's total output of goods and services is likely to fall by 6 per cent in 1980 and 1981, taken together, compared with a fall of 7 per cent in 1929-31. Furthermore, the prospect of a rapid and sustained recovery from recession, which characterized the 1930s, looks much less likely in the 1980s, unless *government policy is aimed* directly at reversing industrial decline.

United Kingdom industrial output, relative to world output, fell by more in the 1970-80 period than in any other decade this century.

In relation to the other major industrial countries, output in Britain has halved since 1950.

Cambridge Econometrics believes that a turning point will come in 1981, but any recovery will be hesitant and led by services and consumer-oriented industries.

The outlook for inflation remains the main bright spot. Cambridge Econometrics expects the average rise in consumer prices in 1981 to be 9.7 per cent—in single figures for only the second time since 1974.

This is echoed by Phillips and Drew, which foresees consumer *prices rising 10.7 per cent this* year compared with 15.8 per cent in 1980.

In separate forecasts, James Capel, another City stockbroker, *says that as long as the economy* is in recession, there is little chance of the Government meeting any of the targets laid down in the medium-term financial strategy launched at the time of the last Budget.

James Capel sees a danger that the Government may be forced to embark on an expansionary Budget precisely at the moment that world commodity prices are picking up, which would have disastrous consequences for the long-term rate of inflation in Britain.


Mr Alan Curtis: Sale in Aston's best interests

Petrol chief takes over Aston Martin

By Our Industrial Staff

Aston Martin Lagonda, the Buckinghamshire based quality car manufacturer, is to be sold to Mr Victor Gauntlett, chair*man of Pace Petroleum and an* as yet unnamed partner.

Mr Alan Curtis, managing director and a principal shareholder, said last night that he and Mr Peter Sprague, his co-owner, thought that the sale was in the best interests of the company.

Mr Curtis and Mr Sprague rescued Aston Martin from financial collapse in 1975 when the then Labour Government refused funds to keep the company going. Mr Curtis said it was never their intention to maintain a long-term financial stake. Earlier this year he and Mr Sprague decided to seek new investors to enable the company to develop.

After extensive restructuring under Mr Curtis's guidance, Aston Martin's finances recovered sufficiently for it to consider buying the MG cars subsidiary from British Leyland in 1979, but this proved unsuccessful.

After a number of redundancies and several months of three-day working, the company recently returned to a five-day week. It is now producing four cars a week against an expanding order book in which export sales figure predominantly.

Mr Curtis would not reveal the price which is being paid for Aston Martin, but reports suggest that it is about £3m.

Code of practice on TV air time soon

By David Hewson

The methods used by independent television companies when selling air time *are likely to be regulated by a code of* practice agreed by the industry within a year.

After concern from the advertising industry about the underselling of air time by some companies to force up rates, there has been pressure for some form of agreed procedure on selling practices.

As a result of representations from the Home Office, the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) set up an advertising liaison committee last year on which the Independent Television Contractors Association (ITCA), the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers (ISBA), and the Institute of Practitioners in Advertis*ing (IPA) are represented.*

This committee, which meets under the chairmanship of Lord Thomson of Monifieth, chairman of the IBA, is expected to produce the guidelines on selling air time some time this year.

The concern of advertisers about selling practices was aired earlier this year when the IPA set up a group of media directors who monitored the amount of time being sold during the peak hours of 5 pm to 11 pm.

It found that three companies were refusing to sell some peak time and forcing up rates for other periods.

There has also been criticism by advertisers of joint selling agreements which exist between Tyne Tees and Yorkshire and Scottish Television and Grampian, and the packaging of peak and off-peak times.

There was strong pressure from advertisers during the passage of the Broadcasting Bill last year for the introduction of competitive selling of air time through independent companies. A number of amendments to this effect were unsuccessful.

Mr Kenneth Miles, director of ISBA, said that the agreement of guidelines by the advertising liaison committee "would make quite a difference to a period in which advertisers and television companies have been at odds with each other.

"The liaison committee for the first time seriously involves the IBA in understanding and contributing to thinking about the selling of air time.

"It is greatly encouraging that the ITV *companies* do see that they need to answer some questions in a slightly more public way than in the past".

Mr Miles said that the award of new franchises last month and the current disappointing advertising revenues made it a good time to reach agreement on selling practices.

The ISBA will be pressing separately for an end to the joint selling agreement between Tyne Tees and Yorkshire as part of the separation of the two companies, now owned by Trident, which has been ordered by the IBA.

Though the IBA has decided that the two companies must be autonomous, it *has indicated that it is willing to consider* the continuation of the joint selling agreement.

The system was introduced because of a clash of areas between the two companies in north Yorkshire which might make individual selling arrangements reflect unfavourably on the revenues of one of the companies.

British Shipbuilders hopeful of £70m Occidental platform orders

By Peter Hill,
Industrial Editor

British Shipbuilders is poised to submit a tender for a £70m production platform for the North Sea, and secure work for thousands of workers on Merseyside and on the Clyde.

Securing the order from Occidental is of vital importance to the loss-making state shipbuilding corporation if it is to gain a strong foothold in the offshore oil market and *prevent* a further rundown of its labour force.

BS has been discussing the project with Occidental for sev*eral months and executives of* the oil company have said that they will be able to place the contract with BS.

Occidental is expected to *decide on the order this spring.* It forms part of the planned £625m North Sea oil-related investment announced last year by Dr Armand Hammer, the group's chairman, during a visit by Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, to the oil terminal at Flotta in Orkney.

Occidental has already ordered a £250,000 seabed drilling template from Blackwall Engineering, a BS subsidiary, for extensions at the Claymore field. The production platform will be a pioneering project and of a semi-submersible design.

But competition for the contract is expected to be very tough with yards in Europe and the Far East submitting tenders before the closing date on January 15.

British Shipbuilders, which this year is expected to lose about £100m, has set up an offshore division centred on the Scott Lithgow yards on the lower Clyde and headed by Mr Cameron Parker.

In the past few months the strength of sterling and the inability of BS to use the Government's shipbuilding in*tervention fund to narrow the* price gap between its prices and those of its competitors for rig contracts has led to a number of valuable orders going overseas.

Last month orders for semi-submersible contracts worth £80m were placed by the United Kingdom companies of Ben Line and Houlder Offshore with the South Korean yard of Daewoo Shipbuilding.

While giving the contract to South Korea on price grounds, Ben Line acknowledged that the BS tender submission was by far the most comprehensive it had received. The Scott Lithgow yard which received a semi-submersible rig contract from BP last month is building a £70m emergency support vessel for the same company.

If BS wins the Occidental contract, the lower Clyde yard will undertake the lead role, but for the first time the tender has been prepared across several of the *corporation's* centres.

Cammell Laird on Merseyside will build about one-third of the deck for the platform *with the rest being built* by Scott Lithgow. Govan Shipbuilders will be responsible for the accommodation module and further work will be undertaken by Blackwall.

"This is the first of a new type of vessel for the North Sea. We are very enthusiastic about the project and hope to be able to put together a winning tender", Mr Parker said.

BS has claimed some success in reducing the delivery time *for rigs down to the inter*nationally acceptable level of 24-25 months against the 30-month construction and delivery period for the BP emergency support vessel, whose construction was disrupted by the national engineering strike and which is due for delivery between August and September this year

Minister's warning on dumping

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

The *world trade recession could encourage dumping* by foreign manufacturers, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister for Trade, said yesterday when he launched a government campaign to help British industry make more effective use of the European Commission's anti-dumping procedures.

Mr Parkinson said the Government was *already pressing for the Commission's unit* investigating anti-dumping cases to be enlarged to speed up handling of cases.

The Commission's unit has 25 dumping cases under investigation, most of them affecting sectors of British industry. Investigations by a staff of around 20 take between six and nine months.

The Government's campaign to clear the path of industrial sectors or companies seeking anti-dumping action is taking *the form of an information* pack* which emphasizes the assistance available in presenting anti-dumping cases from the Department of Trade's own anti-dumping unit.

**Dumping—What Can We Do?:* free from Department of Trade Anti-Dumping Unit, Room 449, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET.

Electronics sales to top £42,000m

By John Huxley

Sales of electronics equipment and components in Western Europe are set to exceed $100,000m (£42,000m) for the first time in 1981, according to an industry survey published today.

The survey* by Luton-based Mackintosh Publications indicates that sales will rise from $92,000m to $103,000m, and continue to grow at a rate of between 11 and 12 per cent until 1984. The highest rate of growth will be in the West German market, where a predicted 13 per cent increase will produce total sales in 1981 of $27,000m.

The forecast growth of the United Kingdom electronics market is put at 13 per cent in 1981, with sales approaching $20,000m. Although there is a high level of penetration of British markets by overseas *suppliers of electronics equip*ment and components, the re*port points* to a bright future for British suppliers.

According to Mackintosh, the United Kingdom has increased its share of the total European market from less than 16 per cent in 1978 to 19 per cent in 1980.

The report says that high *growth* of the electronics market is possible despite a generally gloomy economic outlook, which suggests that the combined gross domestic product for the Western European countries will increase by only one per cent in 1981.

The electronic data processing (EDP) sector is expected to provide the greatest impetus for growth, with the European market growing at an annual rate of more than 21 per cent.

By contrast, the authors of the report see consumer equip*ment as a "continuing problem* area". The market here is expected to remain virtually static between now and 1984 at about $15,000m.

Sales of video games, for example, will now begin to tail off, especially rapidly in the United Kingdom, which has been accounting for more than 30 per cent of total sales

**Mackintosh Yearbook of West European Electronics Data 1981,* £130, Mackintosh Publications, Mackintosh House, Napier Road, Luton, LU1 1RG.

Engineering employers oppose sick pay plan

By Our Management Correspondent

The Engineering Employers' Federation is to oppose government proposals to shift sick pay responsibilities from the *state to industry. Members are* being asked by the federation to prepare estimates of the likely cost of the government plan and to lobby individual Members of Parliament.

Engineering employers are angry that alternative proposals submitted by them to ministers during consultative discussions have been disregarded.

They maintain that the transfer method proposed by the Government and announced by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, in his November economic package would place an unfair burden on manufacturing industry.

The Government's plan is to make a reduction of 0.6 per cent across the board in employers' National Insurance contributions to compensate employers for taking over the state's liability to pay minimum sick pay rates of £30 a week for eight weeks.

The EEF argues that this would enable employers with a high proportion of office and other non-manual employees to make a profit out of the scheme. It points out that in manufacturing industry as a whole, recorded absence through sickness averages about 7 per cent while that of *office employees is about 3 per* cent.

Instead of a general reduction, the EEF proposes that rebates should be issued to *employers on a pro rata* basis. Its alternative proposal is that employers would pay out the appropriate level of sick pay to sick employees and, with proper supporting documentation, deduct the total from their next monthly National Insurance contribution.

The engineering employers say their alternative would still meet the Government's wish to avoid the double-handling of sick pay claims and enable as many as 3,000 Civil Service jobs to be axed.

£56m loans for projects in Britain

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Jan 4

The European Investment Bank has granted loans of £56.5m for projects in Britain. *The biggest borrower is the* National Water Council which gets £24.5m for lending to regional water authorities in north west England, south west England and Wales.

British Nuclear Fuels is borrowing £20m to help in financing its share in the Urenco Gas Centrifuge uranium enrichment plant being built with West *German and Dutch interests* at Capenhurst in Cheshire.

The EIB, which is the Community's bank for long-term finance, has already lent £60m towards the Capenhurst project because of its importance in reducing the EEC's dependence on imported oil.

A £3m loan goes to Lancashire County Council to build part of the M65 Calder Valley motorway between Burnley and Nelson. Edinburgh is borrowing £4m to finance a slaughterhouse complex.

NEDO backs demands for cheaper energy

By Patricia Tisdall

Influential backing for industry's case for cheaper energy prices is likely to be given by the National Economic Development Council this week. New information released to the council will show that large energy consumers in the United Kingdom are paying higher prices than *their counterparts in Europe.*

On the basis of this, the NEDC will be asked to recommend an urgent review of pricing policies.

Research *comparing* energy prices in the rest of the EEC to those paid by British users was commissioned in August by the National Economic Development Office, which provides the secretariat and support staff for the council.

This shows that there are some significant differences in the bulk discounts and special price arrangements which can be negotiated by large users on the Continent compared to those in the United Kingdom.

A NEDO paper summarizing the research will be presented *to the council during a discus*sion on energy costs on Wednesday. It is believed to show that several industry sectors, in particular iron and steel, paper and board, foundries and chemicals, are at a disadvantage in the prices they pay for electricity and gas.

The NEDO paper is understood to recommend a number *of options to the Government* to redress the balance. One of these is the removal of excise duty on heavy oil. Another is to urge the gas and electricity corporations to restructure tariffs to help large users.

The NEDO research will augment data collected by the Confederation of British Industry, based on prices paid at given *dates on reports* from some 25 multinational corporations. While the CBI maintains that this shows that British manufacturers pay more in a number of areas, the arguments have not so far convinced the Government.

The CBI research was recently criticized by MPs in a Commons select committee on *energy as contradictory*, confused and "skating round the problem".

Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI's *director* general, has repeatedly *stressed* the *difficul*ties of obtaining reliable and up-to-date information in what, for most companies, is commercially a highly confidential area. It is understood he will tell the NEDC meeting that the CBI will produce an updated version of data from another survey to be undertaken later this month.


Sir Terence Beckett: difficulty in obtaining reliable reports on companies' energy costs.

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.09	2.01
Austria Sch	34.60	32.60
Belgium Fr	78.00	74.50
Canada $	2.905	2.825
Denmark Kr	14.94	14.25
Finland Mkk	9.55	9.10
France Fr	11.15	10.70
Germany DM	4.83	4.61
Greece Dr	132.00	125.00
Hongkong $	12.60	12.00
Ireland Pd	1.295	1.24
Italy Lir	2280.00	2180.00
Japan Yn	506.00	480.00
Netherlands Gld	5.24	5.01
Norway Kr	12.78	12.23
Portugal Esc	131.50	125.00
South Africa Rd	2.08	1.95
Spain Pta	193.50	185.00
Sweden Kr	10.84	10.34
Switzerland Fr	4.37	4.16
USA $	2.44	2.37
Yugoslavia Dnr	88.00	81.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes *only*, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Senate committee chief likely to give commodity speculators free rein

Republican support for a new gold standard

The assorted committees of the United States Senate start work under their new *Republican Party leaders this week,* and gold and silver enthusiasts are looking forward to developments. Their champion, Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, will be the new chairman of the Agricultural Committee which has wide powers over the commodity markets.

The senator is an ardent enthusiast of free enterprise as well as being convinced of the merits of reestablishing a global monetary system based squarely upon gold.

Operators in the commodity markets have feared that their freedom of action would be curbed sharply after the silver price turmoil of 1980. Now they can relax and Mr Nelson Bunker Hunt, whose heavy buying of silver preceded the price collapse can concentrate on striving to develop his theories. He said the other day that he was convinced that the time would come when one ounce of gold was worth no more than five ounces of silver. Currently gold is worth 39 times more than silver.

The leading monetary experts are dismissive of suggestions of any revival of an official role for gold. Like the gold enthusiasts, they admit that the monetary system needs reform and greater stability, but they have no taste for the yellow metal.

At a recent conference sponsored in Philadelphia by the Global Interdependence Centre it was clear that such respected figures as Dr Johannes Witteveen, former head of the IMF; Professor Peter Kenen and Professor Robert Triffin, were all committed to a much stronger special drawing right (SDR).

The IMF will move in coming weeks to try to increase respect for the SDR. Decisions on raising the interest rate yield on the unit, on allowing more institutions to hold it, on possibly creating more SDRs and on trying to sell SDR denominated securities may all be taken by the Fund this year.

But as the Fund, with establishment backing, moves to press the claims of the SDR, so the formidable Senator Helms will move in on gold.

The Fund's ideas may get rough treatment from Congress. Many foreign governments, not to mention the Fund's staff, may be dismayed to discover that Senator Helms is most able at twisting Reagan Administration arms and making the revival of an official role for gold at least a subject the United States authorities *might be keen to discuss.*

So far Senator Helms has not outlined how to establish a new gold standard, domestically or internationally, without causing severe deflation. He also must find answers to those critics who stress it is dangerous to leave our fortunes in the hands of the Soviet and South African governments, which control global gold supplies and which have politics repulsive to most Western nations and the Third World.

Hardest of all, the senator and his advisers will have to demonstrate why gold should add to stability. The price of the metal has been volatile in 1980. It ended *1979* just above $500 an ounce, then soared far above $800, and closed the year down around $590. A Russian invasion of Poland, or further sharp Middle East tensions, could again send gold soaring.

The trouble for the gold enthusiasts is that its price is totally at the mercy of economic and political developments. Most speculators, including the flamboyant Mr Hunt, are willing to acknowledge this.

He admits he does not know when one ounce of gold will reach a value equal to five ounces of silver, but he is certain this ratio will be established. "At that time, we hopefully might have such a sound *paper currency that gold is again $35 an* ounce, and that would make silver worth $7 an ounce.

"As I am sure you understand, I really don't expect to see gold at $35, but I would hate to see it get to $3,000, which a lot of smart people tell me is possible; because I can imagine what a lot of unrest will be in the world if it gets there."

Frank Vogl
in Washington


Mr Nelson Bunker Hunt: still an optimist on the value of silver.

Huge S China Sea oil find

Hongkong, Jan 4.—China has discovered huge offshore oil reserves in the north continental shelf of the South China Sea, according to reports reaching here quoting a Chinese oil official.

The reserves may be among the world's largest found through seismic surveys conducted jointly with foreign firms at a cost of more than $60m (£25m).

Data reveal three main oil basins—the Tonkin Bay, Yinggehai, and the Pearl River estuary covering more than 206,000 square kilometres.

China has signed an agreement with Total, the French oil company, for exploitation in the north east of the Tonkin Bay, and the first test well would begin operating soon.

The corporation has also reached agreement in principle with Amoco, the American group, to open up the Yinggehai basin. Altogether more than 50 foreign companies have offered to help China in developing the South China Sea oil basins.

Because of declining oil output, China may be unable to fulfil its promise to ship 15 million tons of crude oil to Japan this year.Agence France-Presse.



MANAGEMENT

Edited by Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

A new sense of direction at Bestobell

In the middle of last year Bestobell sold its spacious nineteenth century head office, Stoke House near Slough. It had 13,600 sq ft of floor space, including executive and staff restaurant facilities, parking for more than 80 cars, a caretaker's cottage and executive residence, all set in six acres of landscaped grounds.

The £1.85m cash raised, which could be more usefully employed elsewhere was the motive for the deal. But the move to a much smaller, modern office in the centre of Slough provides an apt symbol of the changes at Bestobell during the last couple of years, as it has regained its corporate confidence and developed from a rather flaccid, directionless engineering conglomerate into what is beginning to look like a keener and more aggressive group.

This obviously had a great deal to do with the fact that Bestobell's life as an independent quoted company nearly came to an end in 1979. Then, shortly after Mr Sandy Marshall had joined the group as executive chairman after being ousted from the P & O shipping group, Bestobell found itself on the end of a £29m bid from BTR—the acquisitive components rubber products and valves group—which had a string of successful acquisitions behind it.

Largely due to the lively defence organized by Mr Marshall, shareholders gave Bestobell the benefit of the doubt—a judgment which so far appears justified by the resumption of profits growth.

Bestobell is now capitalized in the stock market at nearly £40m. BTR, with a stake of 23 per cent, remains the largest shareholder and there has been speculation that it might bid again. However, this now seems unlikely.

In 1979 Bestobell was struggling to break out of the torpor which seemed to have enveloped it. Profits, after rising steadily from £1.8m pretax to £5.6m in the first half of the last decade had by 1978, slipped back to £4.8m—the level of four years earlier. The group's involvement in a number of specialized, high-technology areas was little appreciated; a heavy capital spending programme and investment in new products had yet to work through to profits and a reorganization of the management structure was overdue.

Mr Sandy Marshall, chairman of Bestobell: favours periodic changes of structure.

BTR evidently recognized all this and was eager to acquire a company which had considerable strengths but whose real potential was yet to be unlocked. The picture now is very different. And, ironically, the BTR bid enabled a number of actions to be taken quickly and effectively, says Mr Marshall, without having to go through lengthy, participative, democratic procedures.

The crucial change in the management structure at Bestobell has been the establishment of six operating groups headed by business group managers, each responsible for the profitability of their group. Two of the operating groups cover overseas operations, and the United Kingdom is split between controls and instrumentation, energy engineering, aviation and seals and consumer products.

The new structure replaced a rather haphazard system in which responsibilities were confused and decision-making impeded. Divisional chief executives presided over various parts of the group but the companies under them still acted as individual, autonomous units. Furthermore, the divisional chief executives did not have responsibility for the profits of their divisions. "They were coordinators rather than managers", Mr Marshall says.

An example of this loose, ill-defined structure was that the small Far Eastern companies in Hongkong, Singapore and Malaysia reported directly to the main board. Under the new structure they have now been brought under the direct ownership and control of the 78 per cent owned Australian subsidiary which forms one of the two overseas operating groups.

The changes in management structure at Bestobell, while not altering the day-to-day running of the companies, have pushed responsibility for marketing as well as profits away from the centre of the organization where it had tended to accumulate. A result of this decentralization has been a reduction in head office staff from approaching 60 to just over 30.

The aim of the changes which have occurred since Mr Marshall arrived has been to restore clarity of purpose and direction to a group which had grown almost accidentally over the years through a series of disparate acquisitions.

Beforehand, says Mr Marshall, "there were too many people around" and there was "no real definition of what they were trying to do". Now, he says, "there is a greater understanding of what Bestobell does and where it is trying to go".

This is reflected, for instance, in a more discerning approach to investment. Bestobell could not be faulted for having underinvested. But in the past the group had adopted a "scatter-shot approach", explains Mr Peter Lewis, the finance director, who has been with Bestobell since 1978.

In fact, there used to be a saying at Bestobell that you never got a capital spending programme turned down. That is probably still true, says Mr Lewis, but the group now takes "a much more focused view". Fewer programmes are suggested and they tend to be bigger.

Investment is now concentrated in the fast-growing, profitable areas where Bestobell has some particular expertise to offer. A good example is aviation and seals, where the group makes rubber-based mouldings and seals with a high design element: roughly nine-tenths of output is made to order.

Recently Bestobell added to its aerospace exposure with the acquisition for £3.4m of Avica, a group making ducting components for aeroplanes.

The changes Mr Marshall has presided over have not been radical but their impact seems to have been considerable. Morale has improved—"it's no longer Aunty Bestobell", one of the business group managers says—and there is a defiant attitude within the group towards BTR which has pointedly rejected contact with Bestobell since the bid, beyond consolidating their results. Published results, too, would seem to bear out the success of the policy.

Profits rose by a third to £6.4m in 1979, beating the forecast made to ward off BTR, and in the first half of 1980 profits were up by 24 per cent to £4.1m.

Pushing power away from the centre has given cohesion to a diverse grouping of manufacturing, contracting and merchanting companies spread throughout the world whose interests range from decorative paints to microprocessor-based metering equipment.

Mr Marshall, himself, has no particular brief for decentralization. "I'm in favour of periodic changes in structure to fit the requirements of the time", he says. Centralization is fine as long as you get the benefits from it but this clearly was not the case at Bestobell.

As regards his own position as executive chairman, Mr Marshall is equally pragmatic. Sometimes an executive chairman is needed but "in general I favour splitting the role of chief executive and chairman". This suggests that before too long Mr Marshall may want to lessen his involvement with Bestobell to that of non-executive chairman and find another outlet for his energies.

Peter Wilson-Smith

Trying harder in the truck rental business

Whatever the prospects for the economy as a whole this year, there is at least one small sector of British industry that is confident of growth. Such rare optimism is to be found in full-service truck leasing. Although it is a business that is still on the slight side, its leading participants are all established heavyweights. BRS and Ryder are contesting the leadership, but both Avis and Hertz have the declared ambition of being number one.

All four have considerable experience in the spot renting of commercial vehicles and can supply anything from a small van to a 40-tonne articulated truck for as little as a day at a time, but each sees the best prospects for the future in tailor-made, long-term deals.

Traditionally, British companies have owned and operated their own transport fleets, and as recently as the early seventies renting was frowned upon as a necessary evil. Not only did hiring go against the national ethic of ownership (TV rental was slow to catch on for the same reason) but it was also seen as evidence of bad planning.

Gradually, however, the practice acquired respectability as transport managers came to realize that extra vehicles available at short notice could cover traffic peaks, enabling a firm to reduce the size of its permanent fleet by as much as 10 per cent.

Renting, too, could help out in emergencies such as breakdowns, and be used for experimental cargoes or trial patterns of delivery. But, if the practice of renting had become respectable, the same could not be said of some of its practitioners.

In 1975, Hertz withdrew from the truck rental business on the grounds that it had become a rat race in which most of the runners were unscrupulous, back-street amateurs. Rate cutting had become the order of the day and the large national concerns were finding it difficult to compete and at the same time maintain their reputation for high standards.

At the beginning of last year, however, Hertz reentered the fray, arguing that the ground rules had changed. In particular, legislation requiring transport managers to hold certificates of professional competence had given rise to a new breed of experts who were chary of rock bottom rates and shoddy service. Apart from anything else, the penalties for running an unroadworthy vehicle, even a rented one, were severe and could result in a firm's entire fleet being banned from the road.

On top of that, there were compelling economic arguments for renting vehicles. Inflation and high interest rates had added immensely to the cost of operating an in-house fleet.

For example, today a 32-tonne articulated lorry costs £26,000 to buy and about £1,400 a year to tax. If you add depreciation, interest charges on borrowed capital, and the expense of providing back-up and maintenance services, it costs about £260 a week to own a heavy vehicle before it even turns a wheel. There is, therefore, a powerful incentive to pare down fleets and to supplement them with rented trucks.

But, impeccable though Hertz's reasoning may have been, the timing of its reentry was to say the least unfortunate. Last year the truck rental business, estimated to be worth more than £100m by the end of 1979, shrank by 85 per cent, a decline explained almost entirely by widespread running down of industrial stocks during the recession, meaning that there were far fewer goods to transport.



Photograph by Jonathan Player

Mr Jim McGovern of Avis: operating a fleet is best left to experts.

Inevitably, too, there was a resurgence of the fierce price cutting that had led to Hertz's withdrawal five years before, with most firms negotiating deals well below their printed tariffs. Moreover, this is a business in which overcapacity in a recession is exacerbated by the incursion of dealers who, unable to sell vehicles, offer them for hire at knock-down rates.

This time, however, Hertz is staying put. Mr Peter Judson, director of the company's United Kingdom truck rental and leasing operations, says that his expansion plans have inevitably been curtailed, but that the goal of being market leader by 1985 is still attainable.

"Truck rental is always one of the first industries to feel the bite of recession", he says, "but as soon as the economy starts to recover, rental will be profitable again." The underlying reason for Hertz's confidence is the potential for growth of truck leasing. Along with other major operators, it believes that the advent of the professional transport manager and the general acceptance of rental have prepared the ground for a revolution in fleet operations.

According to Mr Jim McGovern, marketing manager of Avis Truck Leasing and Rental, firms are beginning to realize that operating a fleet is a specialized business that is best left to experts.

"Apart from the large capital commitment involved", he says, "you need the administrative skill to handle the buying, selling, taxation, and licensing of vehicles, as well as the repair and maintenance staff and facilities. And even then you still have all the headaches when trucks break down."

Full-service leasing overcomes those problems by providing companies with trucks that they can use but other people can worry about. Typically, the rental company will buy and sell the vehicles, paint them in the customer's livery, and tax, maintain, and repair them. Should they break down, all that is needed is one telephone call and expert help and a replacement vehicle will be on the way.

"The advantages to the user are enormous", says Mr McGovern. "He pays us a regular standing charge plus a mileage charge calculated on the basis of likely use, so he knows exactly how much per mile he is paying to transport goods. He has no capital outlay, saves valuable space on garage and maintenance facilities that he can turn to more productive use, and has the back-up of experts. But, above all, he is free to go about the business of running his own business."

But what are the advantages to the rental companies? Well, it has not escaped Avis, Hertz, BRS, Ryder, nor any of their smaller rivals, that leasing can go a long way towards liberating them from the terrifying volatility of the truck rental game.

And their determination to stick in the frustrating and sometimes hair-raising business of commercial vehicle management is explained by two simple statistics: 95 per cent of all the movements of goods in the United Kingdom are undertaken by road and 60 per cent of commercial transport is still handled by companies operating their own fleets. Even a small slice of such a large and rich cake is an appetising proposition.

Iain Murray

A town realizing prosperity from its strategic location

Industry in the regions

Tewkesbury

Of all the towns of Gloucestershire, and perhaps of the West Midlands, Tewkesbury can stake a good claim to being the best placed for industrial development. Junction nine on the M5 motorway is situated only a mile or so to the east, between the town itself and the industrial suburb of Ashchurch. Around the junction is a spacious area, of about 99 acres, designated for development.

The original idea, when the project was launched in 1975, was to develop this strategically situated estate as a complex of warehouses in which goods would be stored for distribution to customers all over the West Midlands. Key Markets was one of the first firms to select it as a distribution centre, and other wholesale companies began to take an interest. As it happens, however, the main developments so far have been industrial.

Industrial development began at Ashchurch well before the ambitious 1975 schemes—in fact, as far back as the early 1940s, when the late Sir George Dowty, searching for premises for repairing aircraft equipment in wartime, spotted a range of stables housing railway horses. The Dowty holdings at Ashchurch, devoted mainly to mining equipment, now comprise a vast industrial complex occupying more than 60 acres. The administrative headquarters of the firm are at Cheltenham where, in a country mansion set in a park of 100 acres, the Dowty group controls a worldwide organization of some 24 engineering companies.

The development land around the motorway junction is all privately owned. The London-based Ashville Group, this year acquired a 22-acre site on which it plans to develop a £12m trading estate over the next five years. It aims at a low density of building with ample space for manoeuvering and parking vehicles. Robert Hitchins, a building firm with headquaters near Cheltenham, has another 50 acres with planning permission for a million square feet for industrial and warehouse development and is already constructing, mostly on a speculative basis, the first 25,000 square feet of factories and warehouses.

There are already more than 30 factories established at Ashchurch. They cover a wide range of industries, from engineering and electronics to car auctions. One of them, Glostal, a part of Pillar Aluminium, which itself is a subsidiary of Rio Tinto Zinc, makes aluminium-framed windows and doors for the home and commercial markets.

The Ashchurch development represents a happy compromise, for it enables the district to develop a much needed industrial presence without spoiling the character of the medieval town of Tewkesbury. Situated at the confluence of the rivers Severn and Avon, Tewkesbury had a natural strategic importance in the days when England and Wales were frequently troubled by internal wars, and indeed the last decisive battle of the Wars of the Roses was fought, in 1471, in a field still known as Bloody Meadow, less than a mile south of the town.

In the Middle Ages, Tewkesbury grew around its Benedictine Abbey, and its attractive centre, which has been designated a conservation area, still possesses many fine half-timbered houses from that period. The town naturally wishes to preserve its picturesque heritage, which attracts large numbers of tourists every summer, and so is perfectly content to see the industrial development occurring in the next parish, Ashchurch.

In earlier centuries Tewkesbury, besides being a thriving market town, prospered through its river-associated industries, of which some survive. Healing's flour mill, for instance, gets most of its supplies brought up-river by barges. Several old-established boatyards still flourish, though now mostly in response to the tourist trade. On the other hand, a once-prosperous knitting industry, which formerly employed some 1,500 persons, has entirely disappeared.

At present, an analysis of the employment situation in the Tewkesbury/Ashchurch urban area shows that 50.5 per cent of the work force is deployed in the manufacturing industries, 21.7 per cent in the service sector and 26.8 per cent in offices. Until recently, the unemployment level has been far below the national average (2.71 per cent of the working population in 1979, but 3.68 per cent in June, 1980).

In the recently published Gloucestershire county structure plan, the county council looks forward to the creation of 2,450 new jobs in the Tewkesbury district by 1996, 600 of them being in manufacturing and 1,400 in offices. Such a development, it suggests, would be just about sufficient to absorb the expected increase in the work force by that date. The preponderance of new office jobs reflect the borough council's desire to promote more office development.

Outside the town and its immediate environs, the North Vale District of Gloucestershire, of which Tewkesbury is the centre, has little industry and few opportunities for its development. The Severn-Trent Water Authority has its headquarters at Southwick Park, while at Ashchurch a big army camp, serving as a vehicle depot, provides work for about 500 civilians. Apart from Tewkesbury and Ashchurch, however, the North Vale area is almost entirely agricultural and residential. Many of the householders travel daily to Gloucester and Cheltenham.

Ralph Whitlock

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Effects of the rating system on industry

From Mr John Heddle, MP for Lichfield and Tamworth (Conservative)

Sir, Your leading article, "At Mr Heseltine's discretion" (December 17), and Mr R. F. J. Parsons' letter (December 30) are surely both right to refer to the fact that our rating system, which bears so heavily and so unfairly upon the commercial and industrial ratepayer, is ripe for radical overhaul, but regrettably an examination of the alternative forms of local taxation so far suggested by the experts in these matters does not seem to produce *conclusive* evidence that they are necessarily fairer than the present system. I note that your leader and your correspondent were both conspicuously silent about alternatives too.

While the commercial and industrial ratepayer is disenfranchised he is not, as Mr Parsons suggests, "being taxed without representation", and as this is the time of year when political parties are turning their minds to selecting candidates to stand in the local elections in the spring, it would be useful to remind industry and commerce that they can help themselves by allowing their senior executives to stand for election to local councils—thus ensuring that their voice is heard much louder and more efectively in the municipal corridors.

Section 79(C) of the Local Government Act 1972, allows any employee (whether he or she lives in the electoral area or not), whose principal or any place of work during the 12 months preceding the election, is in the electoral area, to stand for election as a councillor. He or she does not have to be on the electoral roll as is commonly believed.

May I also suggest two further ways in which the rate burden on industry and commerce could be eased?

I believe consideration should be given to the abolition of the ratability of certain classes of industrial plant and machinery, which are by nature "manufacturing" as opposed to "service" equipment, and surely the commercial and industrial ratepayer can be protected from excessively high rate poundages by the introduction of the business vote at local government elections.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HEDDLE,
House of Commons,
London, SW1.
December 31.

Credit card surcharges and tourists

From the Director of The Heart of England Tourist Board

Sir, Mr Derek Wheatley (Business letters, December 17) correctly describes the effect of the "non discrimination clause" in credit card companies' agreements with, in particular, filling stations. This change, however, will be detrimental not merely to the interests of British motorists, but to our foreign tourist trade.

We are currently trying hard to repudiate a burgeoning reputation for "ripping off overseas visitors". Many foreigners coming to Britain bring credit cards which are linked to our own Access and Visa networks, and would normally be expected to be able to use it here, as in their own countries, without a surcharge being imposed. Inevitably, they will view a surcharge in Britain as yet another imposition, and thus yet another straw on the camel's back of a vital, but dangerously vulnerable, source of foreign exchange.

I implore the Government to allow the clause to remain, in the interests of all consumers, British and foreign.

JOHN BROWN,
Director,
The Heart of England Tourist Board,
Old Bank House,
Bank Street,
Worcester WR1 2EW.
December 24.

Professional engineers

From Mr James Bentley

Sir, Yet another article (Patricia Tisdall, December 22) points out what everyone knows already: engineers do not end up running companies. Your article will only dissuade careers masters, parents and A level candidates from thinking about engineering courses.

Why not point out that an engineering degree is an excellent discipline in itself and does not condemn the graduate to a lifetime of white coats or dirty finger-nails:

With advances in technology affecting the sales and marketing function particularly, let's have more encouragement for well educated young people to look at engineering in the same light as accountancy or law—as a respectable profession.

Tell them the prospects are there, the rewards are there—all that's lacking is communication. (How many chartered engineers are employed by *The Times*?)

JAMES BENTLEY,
7, Strauss Road,
Chiswick,
London, W 41DL.
December 23, 1980.

Garage costs

From Sir Robert Kirkwood

Sir, I should have thought that one of the greatest services that the AA or the RAC could offer the unhappy car owner is some form of protection from rapacious garage owners. A recent example: repair estimate in Canterbury £175, same job in London £89.

ROBERT KIRKWOOD,
Three Kings,
Sandwich.

New Year holidays and productivity

From Mr J. R. Jordan

Sir, As usual this Christmas the majority of the working population took a two-week holiday between Christmas and the new year, resulting in enormous losses in productivity which the country can hardly afford.

I think we should take all the emotion out of the situation and enter in the statute book the following legislation:

1. Every year the Christmas Day and Boxing Day holidays should fall on a Friday and the following Monday since December 25 is the "chosen" rather than the "proved" birthday of Christ. The commemoration of his death, after all, is calculated at Easter which varies each year and always falls on a Friday and Monday according to the movements of the moon.

2. The New Year holiday should always fall on the Monday of the week immediately after the Boxing Day holiday.

In this way no more than one working day in the week will be lost and perhaps the country might benefit from a little more work.

J. R. JORDAN,
24 Kingsley Place,
Highgate Village,
London N6.
December 31.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Running bids

Merchant bankers are not having quite so relaxed a start to this year with an unseasonal number of takeovers in the pending tray. Dominating the scene is Enserch's £143m approach to Davy Corporation, but there are several smaller bids rumbling on in the background such as Hanson's unwelcome move on Central Manufacturing and Trading; the third party intervention in AAH's agreed offer for Renwick; C & J Clark's attempt to lace up K Shoes; while Berisford's £124m designs on British Sugar are presently snarled up in the Monopolies Commission.

In part this is simply a reflection of the steady upturn in takeover activity in the last couple of years. After the boom year of 1972, when more than 1,200 companies worth £2,532m disappeared from public view, takeovers went out of fashion as companies became preoccupied with coping with higher oil prices and the recession.

The hiatus lasted until 1978 since when the stronger stock market, which has not only helped companies make paper offers but also made it easier to launch rights issues to fund acquisitions, has got things moving again.

In 1979 the value of takeovers reached £1,656m, more than four times the average of the lean years in the mid-1970s, although adjusting for inflation the figure is still well down on the halcyon days of the early 1970s.

The latest official figures cover only the first nine months of 1980 but there has been no apparent let-up in the pace. The £406m blockbuster from British Petroleum for Selection Trust produced an especially buoyant third quarter and with several biggish bids since then—Bass's for Coral and Unigate's for Giltspur— last year looks as though it will be the best for more than a decade, in value if not in actual numbers of companies acquired.

Official attitudes

The pick-up has come at a time when official attitudes towards mergers and takeovers have changed markedly from the freewheeling days of the 1960s and 1970s when they were viewed as one of the ways of improving Britain's industrial structure. Both the previous Labour Government and now even more forcibly the Conservatives, have become distinctly sceptical towards mergers, wanting to see real benefits flowing, particularly in the case of conglomerate mergers.

The latest Monopolies Commission investigations seem to reflect this having become rather more capricious such as in the referral of Grand Metropolitan's bid for Coral.

Moreover, much of the academic research on the mergers of the 1960s and 1970s is inclining towards the view that many bidders would have done better had they not taken over others—Tate and Lyle seems to be the latest example only two years after the takeover of Manbré & Garton

The underlying level of takeover activity may also be understated to the extent that last year's spate of dawn raids could be viewed as surrogate bids in the sense that companies were taking strategic stakes to keep their options open until the time was ripe—as the number of raids that matured into full bids subsequently seems to have proved. Now that that particular game has had the rules altered, acquisitive companies may have to revert to straight bids.

Apart from patently strategic takeovers—BP's for Selection Trust and the United States bids in the insurance broking sector—many of last year's acquisitions bear all the hallmarks of simply buying assets on the cheap, although in the case of Racal/Decca and Thorn/EMI the two motives are mixed up. Nor does the strength of sterling seem to have deterred overseas buyers; Furness Withy has fallen to the charms of Mr C. Y. Tung while Enserch clearly feels that Davy's lean times at present are too good a buying opportunity to allow currency factors to put it off.

Contested offers

Despite strained corporate liquidity (and a relatively strong stock market) there has been no reversal of the trend of much of the 1970s towards financing takeovers by cash rather than issuing paper—around 55 per cent compared with less than half that figure a decade ago.

Perhaps the option to offer cash is one reason why a growing number of companies seem prepared to press ahead with contested bids which at one stage, as the Takeover Panel flexed its muscles, appeared to be less and less likely of success if the board of bid-for company opposed the approach.

So there seems no reason not to suppose that takeover activity will start to increase, especially as past experience seems to show that spending increases not just when cheap assets are on offer but when business confidence picks up. Assuming that many companies, even in the hard-pressed manufacturing sector, are now through the eye of the storm those in a relatively stronger position may already be talking more seriously to their merchant banks.

Enserch Corporation's £143m offer for Davy, a leading British process plant contractor (which is strongly opposed by the Davy board), will liven up towards the middle of this month when S. G. Warburg, who are advising the Americans, send out formal documents.

Davy plans to spell out its defence in detail at that point which, unless there is a reference to the Monopolies Commission, will be based on the view that Davy is well able to compete independently for international contracts.

That of course counters the main plank of the Enserch case that Davy, despite its acquisition of McKee Corp a couple of years ago, will be too small to compete effectively for the sort of contracts that are going to be available during the 1980s, but that a combination of Davy and Enserch's own Ebasco contracting business would create a business at large as almost any in the field.

Tempting Davy shareholders

Assuming no reference, however, Davy will be forced back on either trying to produce a friendly merger with someone else or making out a defence case based on prospects following last year's disappointing profits setback.

In an open-market situation, Davy must know that its shareholders will be tempted by an offer which is perhaps two-thirds above the underlying trading price at this stage of the engineering recession.

Among last year's dawn raid targets, one that looks like escaping by jumping into the arms of another company is K Shoes. Ward White, another shoemaker, bought nearly 15 per cent of K Shoes in October. Subsequently, the privately owned West Country shoe group C. & J. Clark stepped in and agreed a £22.4m cash bid with a relieved K Shoes.

It is not yet certain that Clark's offer will go through. Speculation in recent weeks has pushed shares in K Shoes above 100p against the 95p bid price.

A number of companies fallen on hard times and suffering from the impact of the recession have found themselves on the end of takeover bids and in a number of cases contested ones. Today is the first closing date for Hanson Trust's £13m bid for Central Manufacturing & Trading, the lossmaking industrial holding group. Hanson already has 13.3 per cent of CMT, but CMT is vigorously defending what it considers an opportunistic bid while Caparo, the private investment company, has built up a 19.5 per cent stake in CMT and is against the bid.

A rival bid could be on the way for Record Ridgway, the lossmaking Sheffield hand tools company. Bahco of Sweden has already bid £4.1m cash and bought nearly 10 per cent in the market but Record Ridgway has now received another approach which could lead to an offer.

Meanwhile, the outcome of AAH's agreed 65p share bid for Renwick has been thrown into doubt following heavy share buying through stockbrokers A. J. Bekhor on behalf of a number of mysterious investors at prices up to 85p. Uto Bank of Zurich, it was revealed last week, held 22.5 per cent of Renwick on behalf of six "unrelated" clients and shortly after it was announced that Kangra International Holdings, registered in Hongkong, held 14.97 per cent. It remains to be seen whether a counterbidder emerges. Meanwhile the first closing date for AAH's bid is today.

A once familiar sight in the yards around Britain: last year the number of UK-built ships was the lowest for 50 years.

Peter Hill

Can research set British Shipbuilders on a new course?

A few years ago the bows of supertankers towered over the terraced houses which cluster round the shipyards of Swan Hunter on Tyneside. The chatter of the riveting hammer reverberated around the yards and streets which surround them, with the cascades of sparks from the welding torches a familiar sight.

Those were the good days, when Britain was the world's biggest shipbuilder and when owners queued up for a slipway.

Today the shipbuilding industry is on its beam ends. Most of the building berths on Tyneside are empty; the giant cranes are idle and those shipyard workers who have not become a victim of the recession and taken their redundancy wonder whether it will be the loss of their job or a new contract which comes first.

The competition for orders is fierce, and Japan and emergent shipbuilding nations in the Far East are swallowing up a worrying volume of the available work. Last week it was reported that in 1980 Britain's shipyards had produced the lowest volume of new ships for 50 years.

But while the industry suffers from a shortage of orders and the problems of competition, the industry's research heart continues to beat strongly. It is hoped that its efforts will lead to the reemergence of a tough competitive and vigorous shipbuilding industry able to offer to owners ships which are efficient users of fuel, highly automated and competitively priced.

Tucked away by the banks of the Tyne at Wallsend, the 300 or so naval architects, computer specialists, marine engineers, metallurgists and mathematicians of the British Ship Research Association are pursuing a range of research projects which will have worldwide repercussions and should help to preserve the home industry.

The association, set up in pre-nationalization days and funded by the industry, is a research and development organization committed to pass on technology which will help the British shipping and shipbuilding industries. Since nationalization of the shipbuilding industry three years ago its organizational relationship with British Shipbuilders has been, to say the least, confused, but it is hoped that the links will be clarified in the course of the next few months.

Changes are already taking place, not least a greater drive to secure research projects from overseas clients—without any conflict with the organization's main task of providing the domestic industry with expertise and detailed research and development assistance.

Among projects now under way at the BSRA is one concerned with applying the microprocessor to maritime use. This is likely to lead to the introduction of a new generation of highly automated merchant ships with substantially reduced manning levels.

Predictably, Japan has already made a practical start on the automated ship. Last year it introduced three container ships running between Japan and Australia with a crew complement of 18 and a design target of a total crew of 12.

Experts at the BSRA believe that it will be some years before manning levels can be brought down to single figures (this will in any case be influenced by ship types and the routes on which they are deployed), but lower manning levels will soon become more widespread.

Owners will need greater automation because of the effects of inflation and the level of living standards in industrialized countries, which, ultimately, are reflected, at least partly, in charter rates and the competitiveness of a country's merchant fleet.

So, working on a programme sponsored by British Shipbuilders, experts at the association have over the past two and a half years been engaged in work which has included a preliminary study for an automated petroleum products tanker. They are attempting to define, in operational terms, the likely automation requirements for the ships of the future.

An evaluation of the application of microprocessors to cargo handling has already been carried out. This is a particularly fruitful area, as eventually the new technology could remove much of the drudgery of documentation and significantly reduce the time at present involved in working out cargo loading and unloading patterns.

This can be a complicated matter in the case of chemical products tankers, for example, involving partial discharge of certain tanks and topping up of others at different ports of call.

The feasibility of incorporating certain typical operations, such as the washing of a ship's tanks into an automation system so that they can be controlled by an operator from a single keyboard, is also being examined.

Meanwhile, late last year the organization began another research project, again funded by British Shipbuilders, on the manoeuvrability characteristics of ships. The aim is to identify characteristics which are known to be present in ships which have good manoeuvrability so that they can then be incorporated into future ship designs.

This work is set against the background of recommendations issued 12 years ago by the United Nations-sponsored Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization which suggested that large ships (and particularly large oil tankers) should carry on their bridge a booklet outlining the vessel's manoeuvrability characteristics to help both the ship's master and pilot.

Those recommendations have still to be ratified by member states, but there is a belief in maritime circles that problems caused by inadequate manoeuvrability may well soon result in such requirements being generally introduced.

In Wallsend, therefore, in an area which has long been a centre of British shipbuilding, and which has shared in its achievements in the past, the groundwork is now fast being laid for developments which offer genuine hope for Britain in the future.

Brazilian drive to exploit the land

Sao Paulo

To keep pace with growing food consumption at home, increase export revenues, and produce the equivalent of at least 300,000 barrels of oil a day from biomass (vegetable) sources Brazil is going to have to cultivate an extra 11 million acres of land, an area the size of Holland, each year from now on.

At present, Brazil cultivates only about 12 per cent of its available land, much of this at very low productivity, leaving large scope for improvement.

Nevertheless, it increased farm output by virtually 10 per cent last year, and there was a record grain harvest of 51 million tons. Some $7,000m is estimated to have been earned from exports of basic farm products, $10,000m if processed foods and products such as orange juice, instant coffee, frozen chickens and tobacco are included.

Brazil has also halved her food import bill from 1979's $2,000m with 70 per cent of food imports last year represented by wheat, which is still subsidized.

There are ambitious plans to grow wheat on the dry lands of the centre, which can be very productive for the three years out of four when they are not affected by drought, but Brazil will probably remain a wheat importer, as it makes more economic sense to grow other crops on its land.

As well as incorporating new lands, to which there is a limit and a measure which often exacerbates already severe tensions in the countryside, Brazil is now doing its best to raise productivity. It is investing heavily in research, through a network of institutes. These are working on the development of new plant strains and land use techniques.

Particular interest is being shown in the dry, but potentially productive, lands of the Cerrados of the centre, which form a third of Brazil, and the semi-arid north-east.

But perhaps the most important move of all has been a profound change in the philosophy of taxing farmers. A progressive tax on underused land has been introduced, devised by the land reform and colonization agency, Incra. It will increasingly penalize farmers who are not sufficiently productive.

In previous years 80 per cent of Incra's tax revenue came from small farms, because the land on small farms tends to be more valuable than that of larger ones. Now, however, 80 per cent of Brazil's four million farmers will not pay any tax at all, while large landowners who do not cultivate at least 10 per cent of their holdings will be taxed in the first year at 3.5 per cent of its value, then double that in each succeeding year.

Mr Paulo Yakota, the Incra president, says bluntly that the aim of the tax is to force speculative farmers to start farming their lands properly or else to rent or sell them to someone who will.

As in most countries afflicted with very high inflation—and Brazil's is now running at more than 100 per cent a year—land has been a favourite refuge for speculators and the cost has soared far above productivity increases in recent years.

In force for less than a year, the new tax has already caused an outcry from such powerful bodies as the Amazonian landowners association, and various cattle-breeders associations, one of which has said that it will force the sale of land to multinationals", which is as emotive a criticism as one can use in Brazil.

Mr Yakota hopes that besides forcing many farms to become more productive, the new tax will also force down the price of land.

A side-effect of the tax is that it will no longer be sensible for farmers to claim on their income tax returns that they are growing and earning less than they actually are. If they do, they will be liable for the new tax.

Serious farmers will not be hit by the new measure and it is difficult to have much sympathy for the complaining landowners, some of whom claim that the tax bill has risen by 1,000 per cent this year. Any investment can be set off against the tax and even the intention of investing within the next three years can get it reduced. A flurry of projects has been presented to Incra.

Criticized by many for being far too weak, in particular because even now only 10 per cent of the area of the largest farms needs to be cultivated to avoid the levy, the new tax is probably about as far as this government dares go. It relies largely for its majority on the votes of large rural landowners and the workers they can persuade to vote the way they want.

It cannot afford to alienate this group too much. On the other hand, the need to grow more food, and use more land for other economic necessities, cannot be resisted, despite the political risk.

Brazil needs to plant about 4 million acres of new forest each year from now on, triple the present amount, to meet the demand for wood and charcoal for industry. About 5 million acres of extra land has to be devoted to sugar cane each year, if the alcohol to fuel 400,000 new cars each year is to be available.

Huge new plantations of oil palm are to be established in Amazonia, to produce a vegetable oil which can be mixed with diesel.

Brazil plans to increase total exports from last year's $20,000m to $26,000m this year and to maintain a 30 per cent increase for the foreseeable future, as one means of making inroads into the massive foreign debt or at least preventing it from growing further.

The population continues to grow and, as living standards rise, demand for food increases with it. With the fifth largest land mass in the world and one of the most favoured climatically—up to three crops can be grown in some areas—Brazil has plenty of scope to increase food output. Last year's 50 million tons of grain was a big step forward, but it still lags far behind the tonnages produced in the United States, Canada or even the USSR.

Patrick Knight



Cutting sugar cane in Brazil: the food import bill has been halved since 1979.

Business Diary profile: Sir Hugh Fraser and Harrods

On Saturday morning an apprehensive staff will throw open the doors at Harrods to admit the hundreds of bargain hunters who have been queueing, some for days, for the annual sale.

The jostling and grabbing that will ensue at the counters will be at odds with the serene image of this flagship of the House of Fraser group. But the scrum at Harrods may set the tone for the month for both HoF and its controversial chairman, Sir Hugh Fraser.

After the sale, Sir Hugh will resume the chairmanship of Harrods, a post he relinquished eight years ago because he was sick of dividing his time between London and HoF headquarters in Scotland.

Then there is to be an extraordinary general meeting of HoF, called by Tiny Rowland's Lonrho group. Lonrho which owns nearly a third of HoF, disputes the wisdom of Sir Hugh's proposal to sell and lease back the D. H. Evans store in Oxford Street.

There remains also this question: is the real sale not at Harrods but of Harrods? A Lonrho bid for HoF following the publication of the stores group's 1980 results is the subject of continuing speculation.

Cynics say that in taking over at Harrods while Lonrho is breathing down his and its neck, Sir Hugh is trying to take another step away from the gossip columns and to boost his credibility in the City.

They said the same when the Hugh Fraser Trust, founded by his father, the late Lord Fraser of Allander, bought the sacred island of Iona from the Argyll estate "for the nation". The price was £1.2m, and the trust endowed £150,000 for the maintenance of the island, now administered by the National Trust for Scotland.

Sir Hugh said at the time that the gift was as a memorial to his father, though the prompting of the forceful widow may have had something to do with it.

Sir Hugh has led a much-publicized, and sometimes unfortunate life, both private and public, since he inherited the family firm 15 years ago at the age of 29.

There have been heavy losses at the gaming tables, once estimated at £1.5m, two broken marriages and two years ago a woman friend was found dead in her fume-filled sports car on Sir Hugh's Loch Lomond estate.

In 1976, the Stock Exchange criticized Sir Hugh for failure to report to Scottish & Universal Investment Trust (Suits), which he then chaired, transactions in the shares of that company. He was later fined £600 both for this, and for failure to give a true and fair view of the Suits balance sheet for 1975 in regard to an unsecured loan of £4.2m to a property company.

Cynics have an essential place in contemporary commentary but the trouble is that they seldom get the full picture. The fact is that it takes a man of conviction and vigour, certainly valour, to behave as he has done. First, he has ousted as chairman Robert Midgley, a man who is regarded not just in this country but worldwide as a brilliant retailer. This takes boldness. Midgley lifted the profits of Harrods from £1.6m to a record £22m during his period of control.

What Sir Hugh can bring to Harrods, if he takes enough interest, will be a buccaneering spirit. Certainly guts and imagination will be needed to shake up retailing and steer it through the slump.

Some years ago Sir Hugh was approached by the three most powerful fashion journalists in the country with a plea that Harrods should be host to British Fashion Week.

Think, they said, of all those visitors admiring your beautiful store as they go up through it to the shows, or receptions or whatever and coming back next day to buy. And think of the prestige you could gain from and the help you could give to, the fashion industry. Sir Hugh did think, and the ladies believe to this day that if left to himself he would have seized a marvellous entrepreneurial chance to show off Harrods. But it did not happen.

With Sir Hugh back in control, it is a fair guess that Harrods will be as alive to international style.

"What you have to remember about the House of Fraser is that it is still a feudal business", remarks an executive of rival Debenhams. And anyone who has seen the handsome laird of the group, followed at the statutory three paces behind (four, and someone will nip into the hierarchy ahead of you) by a phalanx of pinstripe suited heavyweight executives cannot doubt either his power or his charisma. Nor can there be any doubt about his ability in business, which far exceeds that of his overshadowing late father.

Scots are usually regarded as canny drapers rather than merchants of style or flair or determination to give a shop a cast iron identity. A little of everything for everyone seems safest. Also one senses the John Knox principle that it is more proper to purvey ball-bearings than caviar and Jean Muir. Sir Hugh Fraser has none of those inhibitions.

What changes can we expect to see? First the long overdue extension of the Harrods name throughout the world. If you can do it with Gucci and Pucci and Kentucky Fried Chicken you can do it with one of the other most famous names in the world. Thirty two "boutiques" are envisaged which will propagate above all Britishness and bestness.

Prudence Glynn



The scrum at Harrods: Sir Hugh Fraser (right), soon to be chairman of Harrods once more, and (left) Tiny Rowland, chief executive of Lonrho.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Mallinson approves takeover

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Timber group Mallinson-Denny and its financial advisers Kleinwort, Benson are now telling shareholders to accept the £61.4m takeover offer from Brooke Bond Liebig, announced last month.

Writing to shareholders in Brooke Bond's formal offer document, Mallinson-Denny's chairman, Lord Limerick, said: "In present economic circumstances, with trading conditions likely to remain difficult for some time, your board recognizes the attractions of BBL's offers to Mallinson-Denny shareholders." Because of this, and having received assurances that Mallinson-Denny will be developed as a separate entity, the board is recommending the offer.

Difficult conditions in the highly cyclical timber business led to a 37 per cent drop in Mallinson's pretax profits to £3.1m in the first half of 1980. Mallinson is also in a weak position to defend itself because Brooke Bond already owns 28.6 per cent of the equity, bought in the market and in a much-criticized "dawn raid" last July.

Brooke Bond's bid has been criticized for lacking logic, but Mr Peter Sawdy, deputy chairman, said the skills needed in both businesses were similar and Brooke Bond would develop timber as a "third leg" and this could mean further acquisitions.

The bid is worth 80p cash for each Mallinson ordinary or 82p in a mixture of cash and shares with Brooke Bond shares at 46½p.

TENDERS MUST BE LODGED NOT LATER THAN 10.00 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH JANUARY 1981 AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW ISSUES, WATLING STREET, LONDON EC4M 9AA OR NOT LATER THAN 3.30 P.M. ON TUESDAY, 6TH JANUARY 1981 AT ANY OF THE BRANCHES OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND OR AT THE GLASGOW AGENCY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND. TENDERS MUST BE IN SEALED ENVELOPES MARKED "EXCHEQUER TENDER".

ISSUE OF £1,100,000,000

12¼ per cent Exchequer Stock, 1999

MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £89.75 PER CENT

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS

Deposit with tender	£20.00 per cent
On Friday, 6th February 1981	£50.00 per cent
On Friday, 6th March 1981	Balance of purchase money

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 26TH MARCH AND 26TH SEPTEMBER

This Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961. Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive tenders for £1,000,000,000 of the above Stock: the balance of £100,000,000 has been reserved for the National Debt Commissioners for public funds under their management.

The principal of and interest on the Stock will be a charge on the National Loans Fund, with recourse to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Stock will be repaid at par on 26th March 1999.

The Stock will be registered at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, and will be transferable, in multiples of one new penny, by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963. Transfers will be free of stamp duty.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on 26th March and 26th September. Income tax will be deducted from payments of more than £5 per annum. Interest warrants will be transmitted by post. The first payment will be due on 26th September 1981 at the rate of £7.8039 per £100 of the Stock.

Tenders must be lodged not later than 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 7th January 1981 at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London EC4M 9AA or not later than 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 6th January 1981 at any of the Branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England. Each tender must be for one amount and at one price. The minimum price, below which tenders will not be accepted, is £89.75 per cent. Tenders must be made at the minimum price or at higher prices which are multiples of 25p. Tenders lodged without a price being stated will be deemed to have been made at the minimum price.

A separate cheque representing a deposit of £20.00 per cent of the NOMINAL amount tendered for must accompany each tender; cheques must be drawn on a bank in, and be payable in, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man. Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Exchequer Tender".

Tenders must be for a minimum of £100 Stock and for multiples of Stock as follows:—

Amount of Stock tendered for	Multiple
£100—£1,000	£100
£1,000—£3,000	£500
£3,000—£10,000	£1,000
£10,000—£50,000	£5,000
£50,000 or greater	£25,000

Her Majesty's Treasury reserve the right to reject any tender or to allot a less amount than that tendered for. If undersubscribed, the Stock will be allotted at the minimum price, the balance of Stock not tendered for being allotted at the minimum price to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Issue Department. If oversubscribed, all allotments will be made at the lowest price at which any tender is accepted (the allotment price), and tenders accepted at prices above the allotment price will be allotted in full.

Letters of allotment in respect of Stock allotted, being the only form in which the Stock may be transferred prior to registration, will be despatched by post at the risk of the tenderer, but the despatch of any letter of allotment, and any refund of the balance of the amount paid as deposit, may at the discretion of the Bank of England be withheld until the tenderer's cheque has been paid. In the event of such withholding, the tenderer will be notified by letter by the Bank of England of the acceptance of his tender and of the amount of Stock allocated to him, subject in each case to payment of his cheque, but such notification will confer no right on the tenderer to transfer the Stock so allocated.

No allotment will be made for a less amount than £100 Stock. In the event of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will, when refunded, be remitted by cheque despatched by post at the risk of the tenderer; if no allotment is made the amount paid as deposit will be returned likewise. Payment in full may be made at any time after allotment but no discount will be allowed on such payment. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum over the Bank of England's Minimum Lending Rate on a day-to-day basis may be charged on any overdue amount which may be accepted. Default in due payment of any amount in respect of the Stock will render the allotment of such Stock liable to cancellation and any amount previously paid liable to forfeiture.

Letters of allotment may be split into denominations of multiples of £100 on written request received by the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or by any of the Branches of the Bank of England, on any date not later than 4th March 1981. Such requests must be signed and must be accompanied by the letters of allotment (but a letter cannot be split if any instalment payment is overdue).

Letters of allotment must be surrendered for registration, accompanied by a completed registration form, when the balance of the purchase money is paid, unless payment in full has been made before the due date, in which case they must be surrendered for registration not later than 6th March 1981.

Until the close of business on 24th August 1981, Stock issued in accordance with this prospectus will be known as 12¼ per cent Exchequer Stock 1999 "B". The interest due on 26th September 1981 will be paid separately on holdings of the existing 12¼ per cent Exchequer Stock 1999 and on holdings of "B" Stock as at the close of business on 24th August 1981; consequently, interest mandates, authorities for income tax exemption and other notifications recorded in respect of holdings of existing Stock will not be applied to the payment of interest due on 26th September 1981 on holdings of "B" Stock.

The last date for lodgment at the Bank of England of transfers for registration as "B" Stock will be 20th August 1981. After this date, for purposes of certification, the "B" Stock will not be distinguished from the existing 12¼ per cent Exchequer Stock 1999. From the opening of business on 25th August 1981, the "B" Stock will be amalgamated with the existing Stock.

Tender forms and copies of this prospectus may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England; at the Bank of Ireland, P.O. Box 13, Donegall Place, Belfast, BT1 5BX; at Mullens & Co., 15 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AN; or at any office of The Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
2nd January 1981.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED

TENDER FORM

This form must be lodged not later than 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 7th January 1981 at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London EC4M 9AA or not later than 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 6th January 1981 at any of the Branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England. Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Exchequer Tender".

ISSUE OF £1,100,000,000

12¼ per cent Exchequer Stock, 1999

MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £89.75 PER CENT

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

I/We tender in accordance with the terms of the prospectus dated 2nd January 1981 as follows:—

Amount of above-mentioned Stock tendered for, being a minimum of £100 and in a multiple as follows:—

Amount of Stock tendered for	Multiple
£100—£1,000	£100
£1,000—£3,000	£500
£3,000—£10,000	£1,000
£10,000—£50,000	£5,000
£50,000 or greater	£25,000

1. NOMINAL AMOUNT OF STOCK £



Amount of deposit enclosed, being £20.00 per cent of the NOMINAL amount of Stock tendered for (shown in Box 1 above):— 2. AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT (a) £

The price tendered per £100 Stock, being a multiple of 25p and not less than the minimum tender price of £89.75:— 3. TENDER PRICE (b) £ : p

I/We hereby engage to pay the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this tender, as provided by the said prospectus.

I/We request that any letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me/us be sent by post at my/our risk to me/us at the address shown below.

.... January 1981 SIGNATURE ....
of, or on behalf of, tenderer

PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

MR/MRS MISS	FORENAME(S) IN FULL	SURNAME
FULL POSTAL ADDRESS —		
POST TOWN	COUNTY	POSTCODE

STAMP OF LODGING AGENT (IF ANY)

a A separate cheque must accompany each tender. Cheques should be made payable to "Bank of England" and crossed "Exchequer Stock". Cheques must be drawn on a bank in, and be payable in, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

b The price tendered must be a multiple of 25p and not less than the minimum tender price. If no price is stated, this tender will be deemed to have been made at the minimum tender price. Each tender must be for one amount and at one price.

Rivals' price cuts slow John Williams

By Our Financial Staff

John Williams of Cardiff, the steel stockholder and iron founder, has had a tough start to 1980-81. The foundry has been working short-time since September and there is no sign of an early return to full production.

The benefits of the £3m foundry modernization programme were the main reason for the recovery in group pretax profits from £256,000 to £666,000 in the last year to September 30, offsetting the downturn from steel services where lower national steel consumption reduced sales.

However, orders for the foundry fell off sharply towards the end of the year because of the recession in the commercial vehicle, agricultural and diesel engine markets.

Mr Harold Williams, the chairman, says in the annual report: "The first two months of the new financial year have been very tough from a trading point of view and we have experienced some ridiculous price-cutting by both overseas and home competitors".

He says the continuing troubled state of the economy is almost certain to hit the group's performance further in the months ahead and unless the level of orders received by customers upon whom the group depends improves, John Williams faces "a very difficult year".

A £925,000 surplus thrown up by property revaluations has strengthened the balance sheet and shareholders' funds of £7.8m compare with net borrowings of £3.1m at the year end. However, income gearing is more of a problem. Interest charges, up by 78 per cent to £710,000, were over half of trading profit last year.

New Life Business

The London Life Association announces that in 1980 new annual premiums rose by 25 per cent to £7.44m, compared with £5.97m in 1979. Single premiums at £4.26m were up by 29 per cent on the 1979 figure of £3.30m. Considerations for immediate annuities showed a slight decline at £2.07m from £2.11m. Total new premiums for the group, including linked assurance and managed fund subsidiaries, rose by 15 per cent to £14.60m, as against £12.73m in 1979.

Scottish Provident: Despite conditions for new business being tougher in 1980 than in any other year since the war, Scottish Provident produced new annual premiums 3 per cent higher than in 1979. New net premium income: Annual—ordinary business, £5.52m (£5.94m). Scheme business, £9.67m (£8.80m). Single, £6.62m (£7.61m). Net new sums assured, £581m (£536m). Net new annuities, £46m (£39m).

Record bonuses by Scottish Widows: Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society has once again declared record reversionary bonuses for the three years 1978-1980 on its with-profits ordinary policies and its pensions policies in force at 1st January, 1981. Further, the high return on investment income over the three years has resulted in a special bonus in addition to an increase over the rate declared at the last triennial investigation.

Howden results expected to show static first half

The Glasgow-based Howden Group, manufacturers of air, gas and fluid handling equipment, is one of the beneficiaries of the contracts awarded last week for work at the two new nuclear power stations to be built at Heysham and East Lothian.

Howden, which reports its interim figures to October tomorrow, is to get the gas circulator contract from the Central Electricity Generating Board and this will boost trading in the coming months. Details of the value of the order have yet to be released. For the last six months, however, analysts are only looking for similar figures to last year's halfway results of £3m. For the full year, forecasts are more optimistic with profits of £8m expected against £7.5m last year. The gross dividend for the year is expected to be 5.91p against 4.14p. The group has strong work loads lined up in Canada, South Africa, Australia and in the home market.

The week opens on a quiet note with results today from Westminster Property and TSB Gilt Fund. The effects of recession are likely to hit most results. English China Clays (ECC), reporting on Thursday, will be showing the effects of the squeeze on American imports from the European paper market where the company is the main supplier.

Forecasts made earlier in the year for profits of £40m have been revised with declared profits now estimated at £35.9m.

After interim results of £19.06m, the full-year figures to September are expected to be disappointing. For the first time in seven years ECC is not expected to record a 50 to 100 per cent increase in the second half over the first. Traditionally, due to the seasonality of work in the building, quarrying and clay divisions, ECC has seen profits nearly double in the second half. The downturn is due to several factors. The most important is that the Americans almost stopped importing from Europe in the summer and have recently installed equipment to increase home capacity by some 30 to 50 per cent.

This week



Lord Aberconway, chairman of English China Clays.

With the recession already hitting the European paper market, it will shortly be facing United States competition and ECC will have a reduced market share. In the last year ECC saw some 300 of its 11,000 work-force leave through early retirements, and this policy will continue this year.

The exceptional costs of integrating British Relay Wireless with Electronic Rentals is believed to have once again depressed the results for the first six months to September which are released on Thursday. Profits of £6m are forecast with a full-year figure of £14m expected against the £12.2m recorded in the last year to March. A slightly increased gross dividend of 6.78p is expected for the full year, but there is no forecast for the interim dividend. Granada is said to have done best in the sector.

Other results this week are from H. Samuel, John Waddington, which recently sold its Valentine subsidiary to Hallmark of the US, and the heavy vehicle and fire appliance manufacturer, E.R.F.

Forecasts for E.R.F. for the full year point to profits of £1.5m but do not give estimates for the interim figures which are out on Wednesday. In the last year to March, E.R.F. saw a 28.8 per cent rise to £4.30m profits but the group has found trading conditions hard in the last months.

On the economic front, the main publications include the United Kingdom's official reserves, and the capital issues and redemptions for December which are released today. The wholesale price index and the monthly statement from the London clearing banks is expected tomorrow, together with the United Kingdom's banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets, reserve ratios and special deposits. On Wednesday, the latest unemployment and unfilled vacancies for November is published with figures for employment in the production industries and overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries for October.

Figures for stoppages of work due to industrial disputes, and advance energy statistics, both for November, and provisional results of vehicle production in December are also due towards the end of the week.

TODAY: Interims — British Cinematograph Theatres, and Stavert Zigomala. Finals—Heavitree Brewery, TSB Gilt Fund, and Westminster Property.

TOMORROW: Interims—Brown & Tawse, Halma, and Howden Group. Finals—AG Barr and Winterbottom Trust.

WEDNESDAY: Interims—Ailsa Investment Trust, ERF (Holdings), Hollas Group, Investment Co, and Technology Investment Trust. Finals—Bakers Household Stores (Leeds), McCorquodale & Co and North Midland Construction (amended).

THURSDAY: Interims—Peter Black, Electronic Rentals, RFD Group, H. Samuel, Stead and Simpson, and John Waddington. Finals—Birmingham Pallet Group, English China Clays, First National Finance, Pleasurama, and Sidlaw Industries.

FRIDAY: Interims—City of London Brewery and Investment Trust and Raybeck. Finals—Robert H. Lowe.

Margareta Pagano

Pessimistic forecast by Capel-Cure Myers

Capel-Cure Myers has been indulging in the seasonal pastime of forecasting in "Economic Outlook 1980-82".

Unsurprisingly the conclusions are well on the pessimistic side, with the gross domestic product expected to have fallen 3.2 per cent last year and another 1.5 per cent this year. Consumer spending is seen as likely to fall by 1 per cent

Brokers' views

in the first half, and to be flat in the second, while inflation will be down to around 10 per cent at the year end.

Unemployment is expected to average 2.7m for 1981 with 3m expected to be reached by 1982.

But for the stock market the most optimistic forecast is that pretax profits, having been flat in 1980, should "rise significantly" in 1981.

Turning to the more basic fare of company analysis, Glasgow broker Campbell Neill & Co has been looking at Dawson International, the textile group.

The first point is that Dawson is seen as no ordinary textile company. For one thing, its turnover and profits were 10 per cent ahead at the interim stage after pretax profits had also increased in the last full year from £16.3m to £18.2m.

Campbell Neill expects that figure to increase to £20m this year. Gross dividends are forecast to rise from 10.57p to 11.25p.

So, in spite of the recent strength of the shares, they are still rated a buy.

Mr Robert Carpenter at Montagu Loebl Stanley has been looking at Warren Plantation Holdings. He forecasts pretax profits falling from £6.8m in 1979 to £5.2m in 1980 and £4.3 in 1981.

Nevertheless, he regards the shares as attractive on asset grounds — the book net asset value is 206p against the price of 175p on which Mr Carpenter bases his calculations.

After its £2.9m rights issue the company will have no net borrowings and he expects this financial strength to be increasingly recognized with the possibility of takeover interest.

Hanson Trust, currently fighting for Central Manufacturing and Trading, has been studied by Grenfell and Colegrave, who rate it a buy.

Grenfell forecasts pretax profits of £45m, against £39.1m last time, to give earnings a share of 26p against 23.2p.

J. M. Finn and Co has produced a massive tome covering 187 engineering companies with capitalizations over £2m which uses a unique assessment system. The same system was used in a previous circular published last March called "Engineering Shares: A Strategy for Switching" and the buy portfolio resulting from that circular rose by 39.3 per cent up to November.

Encouraged by that success Finn has applied the method in "Engineering Shares: Time for Action". The system is to vet each company using certain criteria and awarding points. The criteria are split into four share ratings and five of "fundamentals" such as income, gearing and product rating. The maximum possible score is 52½.

The highest score overall combining fundamental and share ratings, is Greenbank with 46½ followed by Desoutter, Rotork and Drake & Scull. Hawker Siddeley is joint twelfth with a score of 38 while GKN is joint thirtieth with a score of 29½. At the very bottom of the list with 5 points is W. E. Norton.

Bryan Appleyard

Group turnover up 16pc at Nationale Nederlanden

Nationale Nederlanden, the Dutch insurance group, said its total turnover in 1980 rose by about 16 per cent to about Fl 8,000m (£1,600m), compared with a 17 per cent rise in turnover in 1979.

The group said that partly because of the favourable rates of foreign currencies, the contribution of international business to total premium income in 1980 rose to an estimated 50 per cent from 44.5 per cent in 1979.

International

Nationale Nederlanden said it expects the increase in its net profit for 1980 "to at least keep pace with the increase in total revenue".

In 1979, the group reported a net profit of Fl 301.9m on total revenues of Fl 6,900m.

Record year for Damson

Damson Oil Corporation, which recently acquired a listing on the London Stock Exchange, announced record earnings of $3.6m (£1.51m) for the year to September 30.

Earnings a share from continuing operations were 41 cents compared with 9 cents in 1979. Total revenues, from continuing operations, were $27.4m, an increase of 58 per cent.

Mr Barrie M. Damson, president and chairman, said that an increase in sales to $21.7m was a principal factor affecting earnings. He said the increase was primarily due to higher prices received for oil and gas and increased levels of production.

The company's proved reserves at September 30 were 90.4 bn cubic feet of gas, an increase of 31 per cent from September 30, 1979 and 3.2m barrels of oil, an increase of 20 per cent over last year. Damson sold all of its Canadian reserves during the year.

Recession hits Borregaard

Borregaard, the Norwegian group, says its 1981 results are expected to be adversely affected in some sectors by the international recession and higher domestic costs.

It said 1980's results, before year-end appropriations and taxes, should equal the previous year's 130.8m crowns (about £10m). Gross sales are also expected to be unchanged at about 3,300m crowns.

Investment in 1980 was about 200m crowns, up by 60m from 1979, and the company said it expected a further increase in 1981.

Ampco-Pittsburgh bid

Ampco-Pittsburgh Corporation said its Ampco-Pittsburg Securities II Corporation subsidiary plans to offer $25 a share for Buffalo Forge common shares.

Ampco-Pittsburgh said the offer would not be conditional on any minimum number of shares being tendered. Ampco-Pittsburgh owns 72,400 Buffalo Forge shares, about 3.4 per cent of those outstanding, it added.

Palmco Holdings

Palmco Holdings of Penang, a palm-oil processor and property developer, plans to offer 19.35m shares to the public in order to become the newest company listed on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange.

The *Asian Wall Street Journal* notes that Palmco will reserve 35 per cent of the issue, or about 6.8m shares, for institutions controlled by Bumiputras, Malaysia's native races.

More than inspired guesswork

Like all respectable professional bodies, the Society of Investment Analysts has an annual dinner at a smart West End hotel, not to mention a regular golf outing when analysts can cast p/e ratios and SSAP 16 to the winds to compete for the Chairman's Trophy.

But, more seriously, the society exists to maintain and improve standards of investment analysis and decision making and to represent a growing membership. This passed 1,500 in 1973 and has since grown to over 1,800, drawn mainly from the investment community and in particular from those involved in analysis and portfolio management.

It has members in all the principal investment institutions, independent fund management companies and Stock Exchange firms. The potential membership in this country is put at 3,000.

Although in its early days—it was founded in 1955—the Society may have operated more like a club than a professional body, the emphasis now is decidely on the latter.

Mr David Damant, chairman since November and formerly president of the European Federation of Financial Analysts Societies, cites the growth of managed money as the main reason for this. Ours, he points out, "is one of the few countries in the world with such an efficient way of collecting large piles of money together". It is crucial, says Mr Damant, that this money is professionally managed.

Mr Damant is careful not to impugn the professionalism of the big city institutions and funds. Rather the problem lies with local authority superannuation funds and the pension funds of small industrial companies, where people lacking investment experience sometimes end up running them.

In its drive for increasing professionalism the society has now introduced examinations for new entrants as a condition

Briefing

of full membership. Those who pass earn an ASIA after their name, while those who aspire to fellowship and take the diploma exam are rewarded with FSIA.

Passing the exam gives a qualification that the society reckons employers will come increasingly to recognize because it provides evidence of a grounding in the fundamentals of investment analysis and portfolio management. Even for the experienced investment managers in large institutions, the society feels there can be advantages in being able to show some formal qualifications in an age demanding increasing accountability, because it at least demonstrates that the investment manager is more than an inspired guesser.

As part of the move towards greater professionalism the society has also instituted, after discussion with members, a code of conduct that members will be expected to follow and their employers to recognize. Besides setting down standards of behaviour, the society intends the code to be a form of protection for members. It will be backed up by an investigating committee to look into complaints against members of the society and a disciplinary committee with the power to impose penalties.

The 1980 Companies Act, which made insider dealing a criminal offence, raises a particular difficulty for investment analysts, because of the nature of their profession.

There is still much uncertainty about how they are likely to be affected, especially as it is not yet clear exactly how the courts will interpret the Act. The society has been drawing up guidelines intended to help both analysts and their contacts in companies in interpreting the Act and seeing how it will affect their work.

One of the original purposes of the society was to strengthen links between companies and the City. Accordingly, it arranges meetings between companies and its members. It held 22 meetings in its last year devoted to industrial companies and 11 more on broader issues.

As a member of the Consultative Group of the Accounting Standards Committee, the society is also involved in the discussions on new accounting standards and does its own work on the import these have for its members.

Calculating earnings per share, for instance, which has been a problem ever since imputation tax arrived, has become even more tricky with the arrival of SSAP16—the inflation accounting standard. Consequently the society has been working on how to define earnings, and plans to produce its own recommendations on the subject.

The society also involves itself with trying to improve the standard of information given to investors and is starting an annual reports awards scheme for listed companies, which will be judged according to how well reports meet the users' needs.

Peter Wilson-Smith

Singapore venture for Midland

By Our Financial Staff

Midland Bank and its merchant banking subsidiary, Samuel Montagu, are increasing their exposure in the Far East with the formation of a joint venture merchant bank in Singapore.

The bank, for which approval has been received in principle from the Monetary Authority of Singapore, will be called Midland Montagu Asia Ltd. The new bank's activities will include bullion dealing, Eurocurrency lending, project finance and corporate finance advisory services. It will also underwrite issues in the Asia dollar capital markets.

Both Midland Bank and Samuel Montagu already have a number of interests in the Far East. Last June, Samuel Montagu set up a subsidiary to deal in bullion and precious metals and it has stakes in two merchant banks, Capel Court Corporation in Australia and Korea Kuwait Banking Corporation in Seoul. In Singapore it has a fund management joint venture with Overseas Union Bank.

Midland Bank's interests in Singapore include London American Finance Corporation, Thomas Cook, European Asian Bank and Forward Overseas Credit.

Business appointments

Fisons-Boots group chief named

Mr Terry James has been appointed chairman of FBC, the new Fisons and Boots Company's joint agrochemical trading venture. Mr Ian Kent has become managing director. Other directors are: Dr Roger Corbett, Mr Terry Coslett, Mr Denis Higgons, Mr Bob Love and Dr Mike Smith.

Mr V. P. Fleming is now chairman of Technology Investment Trust. He succeeds Mr W. R. Merton, who has retired as chairman and as a director. Lord Mark Fitzalan Howard is made a director.

Sir Francis Tombs is now a non-executive director of Howden Group.

Mr Howard F. Elkins is now an additional director of Holt Lloyd International.

Mr R. M. H. Heseltine has been made an additional director of Croda International.

Mr G. A. Schurman (Chevron Petroleum (UK) has been elected as president of the UK Offshore Operators Association (UKOOA) for 1981. Other executive officers are: vice-president, England, Mr W. L. Kinney (Marathon Oil UK); vice-president, Scotland, Mr J. D. Ratcliffe (Occidental of Britain Inc); honorary treasury, Mr J. E. Teddlie (Monsanto Oil Company of the UK Inc); and honorary secretary, Mr J. S. Jennings (Shell UK Exploration and Production).

Mr E. C. Meade becomes deputy senior partner of Deloitte Haskins & Sells, UK. He will succeed Mr David Rae-Smith, the present senior partner, in May 1982.

Mr Stanley R. Harding and Mr A. J. C. Smith have been made directors of the Crusader Insurance Company. Mr Myron Du Bain has resigned as a director.

Mr Philip Cockroft becomes a regional director of the Yorkshire and Humberside regional board of Lloyds Bank.

Mr D. H. Payne and Mr J. N. W. Wooderson are now directors of Willis, Faber & Dumas. Mr R. B. Mills has retired as managing director of Willis Faber (Underwriting Management) and is succeeded by Mr A. R. P. Elliot, who is also general manager of Sovereign Marine & General Insurance Company. Mr Mills will remain as a director of Willis Faber (Underwriting Management) and of Sovereign, and will also continue as a director of Storebrand Insurance Company (UK) and of Heddington Insurance (UK). Mr L. J. Ball is made a director of Willis Faber (Underwriting Management) and of Sovereign. New executive directors of Willis Faber & Dumas are: Mr D. J. Coates, Mr E. J. S. Garrett, Mr J. P. Grose, Mr S. J. Nunn, Mr A. J. Peacock, Mr J. M. Pelly and Mr P. Wenham. New executive directors of Willis Faber & Dumas are: Mr R. B. Arbuthnot, Mr D. G. Cole and Mr R. B. Guthrie, Mr D. J. Laker and Mr P. D. Smith have become executive directors of Willis Faber (Finance and Administration).

Mr Robin Ludlow is now vice-president of Boyden Inc.

Mr Christopher Tracy has been elected a principal by McKinsey & Company.

Mr Robin Foster, of George Wimpey, will join the Department of Trade from today on secondment as an industrial adviser. He succeeds Mr Denis McCarthy, who returns to GKN.

Mr Peter Hughes has joined the board of Reed Stenhouse Marketing (North American Division).

Mr Arthur Katz, chairman of the Mettoy Company has retired from the board but continues as a consultant. Mr A. J. Shepperd assumes the office of non-executive chairman. Mr Peter Katz, managing director, become chief executive, and Mr R. Cooper, joins the board as a non-executive director. Mr A. Heaton has resigned from the company having reached retirement age.

Professor Robert Heritage has resigned from the board of Concord Rotaflex and has reverted to his former position as consultant designer to the group. Mr L. U. R. Zucchi has resigned from the board but remains a director of Concord Lighting International. Mr D. J. Capron has resigned from the board.

Mr Martin Vandersteen has been made chairman of the Management Consultants Association and Mr Michael West has become vice-chairman.

Mr Charles Fraser has been appointed to the board of Grosvenor Estate Commercial Developments.

Mr R. J. L. Henstock has joined the board of Carlton Real Estates.

Mr Harold L. Delvin and Mr Jeremy C. Lee have been appointed directors of Comfort Hotels International.

Mr G. N. Sloan has become an assistant director of C. E. Heath & Co (International).

Syndicate buys Lelliott stake

Barclays Development Capital is heading a syndicate buying a £1,5m minority shareholding in John Lelliott (Holdings), a private property refurbishing company operating in the West End and City of London.

The stake is being bought from existing shareholders in Lelliott.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster ..	14%
Rossminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £50,000 12%, over £50,000 12½%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
3,584	Airsprung Group	62	+3	6.7	10.8	5.6
825	Armitage & Rhodes	33	+2	1.4	4.2	13.6
11,548	Bardon Hill	189xd	+3	9.7	5.1	7.1
520	County Cars Pref	52	−11	7.6	14.6	—
7,385	Deborah Services	96	—	5.5	5.7	4.8
4,537	Frank Horsell	121	+1	7.9	6.4	3.8
8,668	Frederick Parker	60	−1	11.0	18.3	2.7
1,618	George Blair	76	+1	3.1	4.0	—
2,700	Jackson Group	108	+5	6.9	6.4	4.1
16,838	James Burrough	122	—	7.9	6.5	10.0
3,315	Robert Jenkins	325	+5	31.3	9.6	—
2,650	Scruttons "A"	53	+2	5.3	10.0	3.8
3,415	Torday Limited	222	+1	15.1	6.8	3.8
2,992	Twinlock Ord	14	+½	—	—	—
2,184	Twinlock 15% ULS	80	+1	15.0	18.7	—
5,646	Unilock Holdings	37	+2	3.0	8.1	3.8
12,906	Walter Alexander	102	+2	5.7	5.5	5.6
5,951	W. S. Yeates	255	+4	12.1	4.7	4.1

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MARKET REPORTS

Downturn gentler than expected

While the Christmas and new year holidays naturally curtailed activity in the freight markets more business has been transacted over the last two weeks than many had expected. This position applies more in the dry cargo sector than tankers but neither market has yet returned to full operations.

Dry cargo fixing was helped considerably by the presence of Far Eastern charterers, including the Chinese, Japanese and South Koreans. Their requirements varied but took in both voyage and period charters. One vessel reported to have been fixed in advance of their week-long new year break by Japanese charterers was a 63,000 tonner taken for 12 months' training at around $7 a ton. Delivery was to be on the continent.

The ever active Chinese took a number of vessels, including a 21,000 tonner secured at $8,400 a day for a trip via the United States in the first two weeks of January with delivery at Cape Passero, and a 19,500 ton vessel, booked also for a trip by the United States, at $8,500 a day on a prompt basis. *Delivery was in Morocco.*

One South Korean fixture involved 27,000 tons of grain from the United States Gulf *scheduled to be shipped this* month at a rate of $40. Demand from the East accounted for a fair number of grain bookings with cargoes ordered from both the Gulf and west coasts. Rates generally were stable.

Freight

As to the Atlantic, demand was not so heavy but a number of charters were concluded. In the larger tonnage range, a 60,000 tonner taken for a United States Gulf to Holland voyage obtained $22.50 for early January shipment. The *slightly* higher rate of $22.75 was paid on 55,000 tons to the Antwerp/Hamburg range in late January/early February.

The ongoing saga of the United States embargo on grain sales to the USSR continued with the announcement by President Carter that he has renewed the ban for a year. This gesture is likely to be of little purpose other than maintaining United States foreign *policy as the future of the embargo* is uncertain once President-elect Reagan takes office.

Other voyage business varied with *coal*, iron ore and fertilizers featuring. Vietnamese charterers were seeking tonnage to ship 100,000 tons of urea from the Black Sea in 25,000-ton lots between January and April.

In the tanker market there was surprisingly more interest shown in vlcc tonnage than expected and this led to a number of such vessels being fixed. Rates, however, are again at disappointing levels and it is doubtful whether owners are covering operating costs. The average for a westbound vlcc is now world scale 32. About half a dozen vlccs were reported booked at this rate or just above.

Mobil and Socal were among the charterers involved, the former taking two vessels, including a 220,000-tonner, to the Far East at world scale 33.5. *Socal fixed* a 240,000-ton vessel to the United Kingdom/Continent paying world scale 32 (basis 10 knots) or world scale 35 (basis 13 knots). Up to 90 days' storage at $16,000 a day was also included in this fixture.

David Robinson

Substantial increase in offerings likely

Underwriters are expecting the volume of Eurobond offerings to rise substantially this month, if short-term rates decline further, reports *AP-Dow Jones.*

Specialists at several underwriting firms say that corporate treasurers and government finance officers are now *willing to pay 13 per cent or more* for medium-term issue, while they would have objected to such high rates a year ago.

However, bankers contend that a decline in short-term rates is needed for the market *to really get under way. With* three-month rates for dollar deposits in London hovering at about 18 per cent, there is little incentive for investors or dealers to purchase 13 per cent coupon issues.

A 13 *per cent coupon issue* launched during the holiday period for Electricite de France initially got a good response, enabling the syndicate manager, Societe Generale, to increase the amount by $25m to $100m. However, syndicate sources report that demand for the utility's seven-year issue has subsequently faded somewhat, because short-term interest rates have not yet declined as far as expected. The French government-guaranteed issue is being made available to large investors at 98.5, compared with the issue price of par.

This means that the managers are prepared to give up all but 0.375 points of their gross 1.875 per cent commission to sell the paper.

Expected shortly is a $50m, five-year note issue with warrants for GTE Finance NV, which is an indirect subsidiary of General Telephone and Electronics. *Managed by Blyth Eastman Paine Webber International*, the notes are likely to be priced at par bearing 13.75 *per cent annually.* Each $1,000 note will have a detachable warrant to buy at par a 13.75 *per cent seven-year* GTE Finance note of the same denomination.

Euromarkets

The warrants can be exercised until August 15. Consequently, they provide an opportunity for additional capital gains if seven-year note prices move above par before August.

Like GTE Finance's floating-rate note issue last August, this issue will not be guaranteed by GTE or any of its subsidiaries, though there will be a certain number of restrictive covenants designed to protect the lender.

Why sugar bulls are expecting a sustained and rising market

After the decided downturn in many commodity prices towards the end of 1980 I doubt if producers, as distinct from traders, are looking forward to the next few months with unrestrained eagerness. They will have heeded the emerging conventional wisdom that no support is forthcoming for metals, except perhaps precious metals which are always a special case, and that softs will be mixed: coffee and cocoa bad, and that grains will depend heavily on the size of purchase by the Soviet block.

One soft that is almost certain to buck the trend, however, is sugar, contrary to the impression created over the past month. In common with other prices, sugar has slipped, often amid violent trading. After reaching £410 a tonne in November, the London daily raws price tumbled to £245 before recovering to around £310. Whites were similarly erratic, also ending the month about £100 down to £300.

During this period two interesting shifts occurred in the market. Lower raws prices encouraged demand which narrowed the differential between raws and terminal prices. At the same time, March terminal prices established what appears to be a solid premium about May prices, although not before March had plummeted to £240.

These two developments point to the fundamental reason for last month's falling and hectic markets. The behaviour of other commodities, and the influence of extraneous factors such as American interest rates played their part, but the chief reason was the comparative availability of near and spot sugar. Especially was this true of whites in London where the Common Agricultural Policy performed its wondrous deeds.

But the availability of sugar is a short-term matter which even now may have run its course. New estimates for production in the 1980-81 season suggest that the market's earlier assumption of a shortage was right, if the pricing reaction was premature. E. D. & F. Man now puts total world output at 86.1m tonnes, about 1.2m tonnes lower its estimate of four months ago. In the middle of December F. O. Licht, the German specialist, was plumping for 86.6m tonnes.

The difference over the past couple of weeks has largely been caused by further deterioration of the East European crop, bad weather, combined in Poland with political turmoil and the Government's pricing problems, has reduced estimates of the beet crop to 11.1m tonnes, about 1m less than in the 1979-80 season. Poland's haul could be just over 1m tonnes, compared with 1.85m five years ago, while the Soviet Union's may have declined over the same period by about 350,000 tonnes to 7.25m.

Commodities

Examined over a slightly longer period, the real difficulty has been the Cuban crop. Disease, partly caused by ill-advised government planting policies, has ravaged the cane until some estimates put the likely crop at as little as 5.25m tonnes. With appropriate caution, Man has selected an estimate of 5.9m tonnes, towards the top of the range but less than the previous season and well below the peak of 8m tonnes harvested in 1978-79.

Although production figures have been whittled down, they are still more in total than the 84.3m tonnes produced in 1979-80. On the face of it that is good news. Unfortunately, it takes no account of either consumption or stocks. Consumption is particularly difficult because of the lag in gathering statistics, and the uncertain response to price changes.

One cooling influence on the market, for example, was the switch by industrial users of sweeteners from sugar to corn-based products, when sugar prices were very high. How much of the change is permanent, or long enough to affect prices, nobody knows.

Over the last two decades sugar consumption worldwide has grown by an average of 3 per cent a year. It has been a remarkably strong and steady secular trend so the significance of the 5 per cent fall in sugar consumption over the past nine months in North America, the EEC, Japan and Korea is hard to judge.

Given that many big consumers share the market's view that prices are heading upwards, a reasonable guess would be that much of the substitution will not be undone in a hurry.

But even if zero growth in demand is assumed, the season's deficit will be around 4m tonnes. Man suggests it could be in the range of 3.3m to 4.4m. Taking the top end of *the scale, the shortage would* still be some 2m tonnes smaller than in the previous season.

But in order to make up the deficit stocks will be further depleted, falling to approximately 25 per cent of consumption, a drop of three percentage points over the year and a full 10 percentage points less than in 1978-79.

This is a very low level of stocks indeed. A truly bumper harvest would be needed to restore reserves to a reasonable size, so suger bulls are looking for a sustained rising market. If they are right, the intervention provisions of the International Sugar Agreement will stay unused.

The intervention range has been adjusted from 11-21 cents a pound to 13-23 cents. The 2 cents stages at which the Council would act have been altered accordingly so that the first intervention point now is 21 cents a pound. Free on board, from a Caribbean port.

But with prices over 30 cents a pound and rising, the ISA seems as abstract as ever, at least as far as the pricing parts of the agreement go. Moreover, the conditions governing intervention prices are quite onerous.

Unless some wise men have got their sums badly wrong, there is little danger of that. The only question appears to be when sugar will assert itself again as a bull market, and it is quite possible that terminal contracts will move this month. Whatever the consumers and traders think, at least one lot of producers should be happy this year.

Michael Prest
Commodities Correspondent

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	price	price
Alb & Wilson 7½ Deb '85-90	67¼*	67¼*
All Ply Hlds 9½ Ln '92-97	69⅝*	69⅝*
All Brew 6½ Deb '87-92	59½	59½
Do 7½ Ln '93-98	58¾	58¾
Ass Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	65½*	65½*
AB Foods 5½ Ln '87-2002	20¾p	20¾p
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	83¾	83¾
Do 6½ Deb '86-91	61	61*
BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95	60¾*	60¾*
BLMC 6 '98-2003	28	28
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	38	32
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	38	38
BOC Int 5½ Deb '81-86	83	83
Do 9 Tonnage 1988	85½	86½
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	57	57
Barclays Bank 8¼ 86-95	66	66¼
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	65½	65½
Bass Ltd 5¾ Ln '87-92	41½	41½
Do 7½ '92-97	60¾	60¾
Do 8½ Deb '87-92	69	69
Beechams 6½ Ln '78-93	81	81
Do 8½ Ln '84-94	67	67
Bibby 10½ Deb '94-99	78*	78*
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	58½	58½
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	63½	63½
Do 9 '92-97	71¾	71¾
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	84*	84*
Do 7½ '88-93	63½	63½
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	67½*	67½*
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	86½	86½
Brit Shoes 7 '80-83	87*	89½*
Brooke Bond 5½ Ln 2003-08	41½*	41½*
Burmah Oil 6½ Ln '78-81	90½*	90½*
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	62½*	65½*
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	73½*	73*
Burton Gp 9¾ Ln '98-2003	69	69
Cadbury Schweppes 8¾ Ln '94-2004	60½	60½
Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07	34*	34*
Do 7½ Ln '90-95	56½*	56½*

	Latest price	Prev price
Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	51¼*	51¼*
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	68¾*	68¾*
Courtaulds 6½ '94-96	49½	50
Do 7 '82-87	71½	71½
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	64	64
Debenhams 6½ 2nd Deb	60½	60½
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	60½	60½
Do 7½ Ln 2002-07	57	59
Distillers 7¾ '88-93	60	59¾
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	67½	67½
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	60½	60½
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	82	82
Fisons 6½ 2nd Deb '84-89	64	64
GEC 7½ '87-92	61	61
Do 7¾ '88-93	66	66
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	58½*	58½*
Glaxo 7½ '85-95	31½p	31½p
Glynwed 10½ Ln '94-99	76½	76½
Grand Met 10 '91-96	74½	74½
GUS 6½ Ln	37¾*	37¾*
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	71	71
Do 8½ Ln '93-98	61½*	61½
Hawker Sid 7½ Deb '87-92	69	69*
ICI 5½ '94-2004	42*	42*
Do 7½ Ln '86-91	62½	63
Do 8 '88-93	62½*	62½*
Imperial Gp 10½ Ln '90-95	76½	76½
Do 7½ 2004-09	57	57
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	67	67
Int Stores 7½ Ln 2003-08	57	57½
Laporte 10½ Deb '94-99	77½	77½
Land Securities 8½ '92-97	65	64½
Lewis's Inv Tst 6½ 2nd '85-90	64	64
Lucas Ind 7¾ '83-88	69¾	69¾
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	59½	59½
Metal Box 10½ '92-97	75½	76½
Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98	78*	78*
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	68½*	68½*
Rank Hovis 6½ Ln '76-81	94¾	94¾
Do 6½ Ln '85-88	63½	63½

	Latest	Prev
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	65	65
Reed Int 7¾ Deb '90-95	70*	70*
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	46½	46½*
Sainsbury (J.) 7¾ Deb '87-92	63¾	63¾
Scot Newcastle 6¾ Deb	82½	82½
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	68¾	68¾
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	71¾*	71¾*
Smith (W. H.) 5½ Ln	36*	36*
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	86	86
Do 7½ Deb '84-89	68¾	68¾
Tate and Lyle 7¾ Deb '89-94	61¾	61¾
Thomson Org 5 Deb '64-94	72*	72*
Do 7½ '87-92	65*	65*
Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '89-94	65	65
Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb	37¾	37¾*
Do 7½ '85-90	66*	66*
Truman Ltd 7½ Deb '88-93	65	65
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	66*	66*
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	67½	67½
Do 10½ Deb '89-94	80	80
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	53½	53½
Do 7½ Deb '86-91	65½*	65½*
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	69	69
Watney 7½ Ln '94-99	57¾	57¾
Do 8 Ln '90-95	62½	62½
Whitbread 7½ Ln '95-99	55	54½
Do 7½ Ln '96-2000	56½	56½
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 10½ '95-2000	210	210
AB Foods 7½ '94-2004	343	343
BLMC 7½ '82-87	43	43
Beecham 5 '84-94	220	220
Bowater 7 '92-97	88½*	88½*
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	70	70
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	66	67
Ind & Gen 4½ '94-99	149	149
MEPC 5 '89-94	167	167
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	70½*	72½*
Romney Tst 4½ '75-98	112*	112*
Tate & Lyle 13 '94-99	99	99
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	93*	93*

* Ex dividend

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Bears 9 1982	94¾	14.40
Australia 8 1982	93	13.53
EEC 7¾ 1982	92½	15.88
Sweden 7½ 1982	91½	14.69
BFCE 8¾ 1983	92½	13.02
Norway 8½ 1983	89¾	14.07
ICI 11 1983	94½	13.75
New Zealand 8½ 1983	91½	12.84
Canadair 8¾ 1983	88¾	14.20
EIB 8 1984	86¾	13.28
Sweden 9¾ 1984	89⅞	13.42
GMAC 11 1984	93½	13.25
Elf Aquitaine 8¾ 1985	83¾	13.62
Roylease 11¾ 1985	93	13.39
IBM 10⅞ 1985	97¾	11.28
EDC 9½ 1986	85¾	13.59
Australia 8½ 1986	83½	12.67
Midland 8¾ 1986	83⅞	12.80
ICI 8½ 1987	81⅞	12.76
Eksportfinans 11½ 1987	92½	13.20
World Bank 10¾ 1987	88	13.08
Repsicol 11½ 1988	84½	15.01
EDF 10 1988	86½	12.98
Shell 8¼ 1990	77	12.65
Anheuser Busch 11½ 1990	88	13.65
Unilever 9¾ 1990	83	12.43
Utd Biscuits 11 1990	83½	14.26
Norsk Hydro 9 1991	81½	13.25
Hydro Quebec 11½ 1992	88	13.60
Australia 8¾ 1992	75¾	12.27
Barclays 8¾ 1992	75	12.71
Hudson Bay 10 1994	80	13.30
Dow Chemical 9⅝ 1994	81¾	12.53
EEC 11 1995	86½	13.15
ECSC 8½ 1997	73	12.70

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Conv Prem
Apache 8¾ 1995	165	−0.51
Beatrice 4½ 1992	72½	7.99
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	83½	15.48
Ensearch 9½ 1994	160	−3.06
Ford 6 1988	57½	72.08
Galveston-Houston 8¾ 1994	155	−2.19
INA 6 1997	132½	−0.09
Lear Petroleum 8 1989	120	3.78
J. P. Morgan 4½ 1987	99	2.65
Revlon 4½ 1987	114	−2.69
Sperry Rand 4½ 1988	115½	−3.04
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	70	75.28
Xerox 5 88	66½	65.70
DMK ISSUES	**Price**	**YTM**
Renault 7½ 1985	93¾	9.17
OKB 9 1987	99¾	9.10
World Bank 7½ 1988	92	9.11
Kobe 8 1990	94	8.95
Austria 8½ 1992	94½	8.98
FLOATING RATE	**Price**	**Current Yield**
American Express 1982	99⅞	14.09
BNP 1983	100½	9.68
Bank of Tokyo 1984	99⅞	15.35
IBJ 1985	100⅞	17.66
Offshore Mining 1986	99¾	9.76
Midland 1987	99½	16.12
Credit National 1988	98⅞	9.63
GZB 1989	98⅞	15.31
Barclays 1990	101½	19.90
BNP 1991	97½	12.28
Midland 1992	98⅞	17.45
Chase Manhattan 1993	97⅞	10.08
NatWest 1994	96⅞	13.68
Barclays 1995	97	10.50

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 475.3+9.6 (2.1%)

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 24. Dealings End, Jan 9. § Contango Day, Jan 12. Settlement Day, Jan 19

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock			Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
SHORTS							
483m	Treas	3½%	1979-81	98⅞	+1/16	3.540	13.572
356m	Treas	9½%	1981	99	+1/16	9.849	14.137
900m	Exch	8¼%	1981	97⅝	..	8.451	14.120
500m	Exch	9½%	1981	97 13/16	•+3/16	9.713	13.706
600m	Exch	3%	1981	93⅞	+¼	3.196	13.881
600m	Exch	12¾%	1981	99⅝	−1/16	12.766	12.868
861m	Treas	8½%	1980-82	95⅞	•+½	8.865	12.940
400m	Treas	3%	1982	92	+½	3.262	10.828
600m	Treas	14%	1982	100⅞	−1/16	13.879	13.183
800m	Treas	8¼%	1982	93⅞	+¼	8.788	12.914
1600m	Exch	9¼%	1983	93⅞	+¼	9.853	13.354
800m	Exch	8¼%	1983	92 11/16	−1/16	9.441	13.028
600m	Exch	3%	1983	85	+½	3.529	11.105
1550m	Treas	12%	1983	97½	−1/16	12.307	13.355
800m	Treas	9½%	1983	92 5/16	•−¼	10.020	12.931
800m	Exch	13½%	1983	100⅝	−3/16	13.416	13.220
900m	Exch	10%	1983	92 7/16	−¼	10.819	13.187
500m	Fund	5½%	1982-84	84⅝	•+⅛	6.499	11.674
1100m	Exch	11½%	1984	94⅞	−⅛	11.858	13.280
1100m	Exch	14%	1984	102¼	−3/16	13.692	13.147
1000m	Exch	3%	1984	78⅝	..	3.816	10.545
1050m	Treas	12%	1984	96⅞	−3/16	12.387	13.066
1000m	Treas	15%	1985	105⅝	−3/16	14.202	13.154
600m	Treas	3%	1985	73½	+¼	4.083	10.754
MEDIUMS							
1300m	Exch	12¼%	1985	97	−½	12.629	13.088
1150m	Exch	11¾%	1986	96¾	+½	12.401	13.189
600m	Treas	8½%	1984-86	84¾	•−⅛	10.018	13.388
500m	Exch	13¼%	1987	98½	..	13.374	13.498
559m	Fund	6½%	1985-87	78½	−⅛	8.406	11.675
1000m	Treas	12%	1987	94¼	..	13.023	13.811
500m	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	76⅝	•−⅛	10.026	12.728
1052m	Trans	3%	1978-88	61⅝	−⅛	4.871	10.556
600m	Treas	11½%	1989	92	−¼	13.116	14.074
601m	Treas	5%	1986-89	64	−⅛	7.954	11.942
600m	Treas	13%	1990	95½	•−¼	13.567	13.634
600m	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	76⅝	−¼	10.909	12.765
800m	Treas	11¾%	1991	87⅛	•−¼	13.466	14.179
400m	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	64⅛	−⅛	9.177	12.241
800m	Exch	11%	1991	85¾	−¼	13.245	14.096
600m	Treas	12¾%	1992	93⅞	•−¼	13.693	13.981
600m	Treas	10%	1993	82⅛	−⅛	12.764	13.860
800m	Exch	12¼%	1992	93⅞	−⅛	13.705	14.121
1000m	Exch	13½%	1992	99½	−¼	14.125	14.286
1100m	Treas	12½%	1993	91¼	•−¼	13.658	13.962
600m	Fund	6%	1993	62½	−¼	9.594	12.165
12300m	Treas	13¾%	1993	99¼	−¼	14.089	14.162
600m	Treas	14½%	1994	106⅝	−¼	14.257	14.211
1000m	Exch	13½%	1994	98½	−¼	14.081	14.192
1000m	Exch	12½%	1994	95¼	−⅛	13.903	14.061
900m	Treas	9%	1994	75¼	−⅛	12.160	13.116
1000m	Treas	12%	1995	87½	•−⅛	13.559	13.893
214m	Gas	3%	1990-95	48⅛	−⅛	6.240	9.838
800m	Exch	10¼%	1995	78⅛	•−⅛	13.049	13.699
LONGS							
900m	Treas	12¾%	1995	94⅝	−⅛	13.738	13.907
800m	Treas	14%	1996	98⅞	•−½	14.090	14.114
600m	Treas	9%	1992-96	76	−¼	12.291	13.110
1350m	Treas	15¼%	1996	108⅝	−½	14.376	14.265
800m	Exch	13¼%	1996	97½	−½	13.858	13.952
41m	Rdmptn	3%	1986-96	48½	−⅛	6.290	9.449
1500m	Treas	13¼%	1997	95¾	•−½	13.826	13.917
900m	Exch	10½%	1997	83½	−½	13.202	13.662
800m	Treas	8¾%	1997	74⅝	−¼	12.322	12.951
1000m	Treas	6¾%	1995-98	61⅞	−⅛	11.148	12.314
1100m	Treas	15½%	1998	112⅝	−½	14.356	14.256
800m	Exch	12%	1998	89⅝	−½	13.634	13.814
600m	Treas	9½%	1999	75½	•−¼	12.545	13.032
1900m	Exch	12¼%	1999	93	−½	13.675	13.830
500m	Treas	10½%	1999	81⅛	−⅛	13.166	13.510
1050m	Treas	13%	2000	94⅛	•−½	13.753	13.824
1000m	Treas	14%	1998-01	101⅞	−½	13.997	13.898
1300m	Exch	12%	1999-02	88⅝	•−½	13.535	13.663
1800m	Treas	13¾%	2000-03	98½	•−½	13.859	13.878
800m	Treas	11½%	2001-04	89⅛	−½	13.420	13.535
443m	Fund	3½%	1999-04	39	•−⅛	8.957	10.567
1800m	Treas	12½%	2003-05	93⅞	−½	13.543	13.588
600m	Treas	8%	2002-06	68	−⅛	12.136	12.425
1500m	Treas	11¾%	2003-07	87⅛	•−½	13.388	13.463
1000m	Treas	13½%	2004-08	102⅝	−½	13.709	13.715
1000m	Treas	5½%	2008-12	50⅛	−⅛	11.376	11.725
600m	Treas	7¾%	2012-15	63⅞	•−⅛	12.147	12.378
1000m	Exch	12%	2013-17	92⅞	−½	13.038	13.046
361m	Consols	4%		31⅞	•−1⅞	13.433	..
1909m	War Ln	3½%		30⅝	−⅛	11.463	..
216m	Conv	3½%		37⅛	−⅛	9.567	..
58m	Treas	3%		24⅝	..	12.375	..
273m	Consols	2½%		20⅝	..	11.979	..
476m	Treas.	2½%	Aft 75	20⅝	..	12.364	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Stock outstanding £	Stock			Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
20m	Aust	5½%	81-82	92¼	..	6.052	13.789
10m	Aust	6%	81-83	83½	−¼	7.187	12.943
14m	Aust	7%	79-81	97½	..	7.353	15.002
8m	E Africa	5¾%	77-83	82¼	..	7.011	14.808
—	Hungary	4½%	1924	51	..	..	..
—	Ireland	7½%	81-83	85¾	−¼	..	..
—	Japan Ass	4%	1910	175	..	..	..
—	Japan	6%	83-88	71	..	..	..
4m	Kenya	5%	78-82	91⅝	..	5.588	15.614
7m	Malaya	7½%	78-82	92⅞	−¼	8.397	15.313
14m	N Z	7¼%	88-92	63⅞	−¼	11.370	13.562
12m	N Z	7½%	83-86	78¼	−¼	9.625	13.387
—	Peru	6%	Ass	150	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

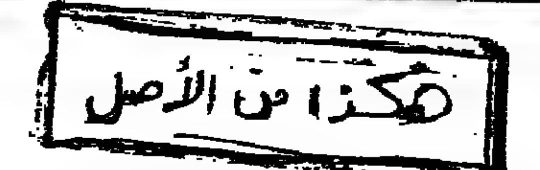
OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS



Commercial property

Another kind of market for Billingsgate

Several large new developments have been announced over the turn of the year, normally a fairly slack time for property news.

An outline planning application has been submitted to the Corporation of the City of London for the future use of Billingsgate Market and the development of the adjoining car and lorry park. The existing fish market is due to move to the Isle of Dogs at the beginning of 1982 and the corporation is expected to offer the freehold interest for sale in the near future.

The joint applicants are the London Commodity Exchange Company and John Swire and Sons, the parent company of the Swire Group. Their proposals provide for a total area of nearly 385,000 sq ft, of which about 177,000 sq ft of newly built air-conditioned offices will be surplus to their requirements. The letting of these offices will help to offset part of the cost of development.

The London Commodity Exchange Company, which administers the "soft" commodity markets in the City, proposes to move all its operations to Billingsgate and would occupy part of the ground floor of the old building together with ground floor and basement of the new building.

John Swire and Sons would establish its London headquarters in the upper part of the old market building. If planning consent and purchase of the freehold are successfully completed, companies hope to move into the old building in 1983, and the new building not later than the middle of 1986.

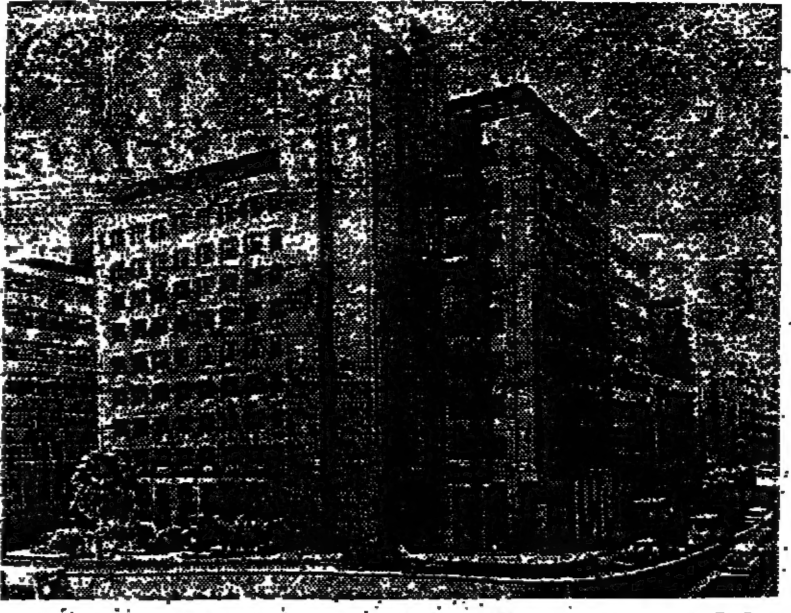
Architect for the scheme is the Whinney Mackay-Lewis Partnership. Savills is advising John Swire and Sons, and John D. Wood is advising the London Commodity Exchange Company.

In Birmingham, Norwich Union Insurance is to develop an 11-storey air conditioned office building on the corner of Great Charles Street and Summer Row in the central area at a cost of £7.5m. It will provide some 83,000 sq ft of lettable office space, together with parking at basement level.

John Laing Construction, the main contractors, will be starting work soon and the building is due to become available for letting at the end of 1982. Edwards Bigwood and Bewlay is seeking a single tenant. Architect for the scheme is Scott Brownrigg and Turner.

A new hotel, conference and restaurant complex is proposed for Nottingham, on a site in Wollaton Street, in the central part of the city. The scheme is being carried out by Pickering Investments at a cost of £10m. IDC of Stratford-upon-Avon, is designing the complex. Construction work is due to start in April this year for completion in under two years.

The hotel, to be known as the Royal Hotel, will have 200 double and single bedrooms, with additional suites and studio rooms bringing the total up to about 240. A roof bar will give views over the city and two podium floors will contain the main restaurant and various bars and other amenities, with a conference and banqueting centre on the ground floor. Parking for 700 cars is also planned with separate access for those not using the hotel, and a bridge link is to be provided between the new hotel and the adjacent theatre and conference centre being developed by Nottingham City Council.



Artist's impression of the new £7.5m office development being carried out in central Birmingham by Norwich Union Insurance.

In Lichfield, Staffordshire, the Viking Property Group has been appointed by the city council for redevelopment of the Redcourt House site in the central area.

It is proposed to extend the existing shopping precinct to link Bakers Lane with Tamworth Street. Plans provide for two levels of covered shopping, including a supermarket of 50,000 sq ft, 25 shops and parking for 160 cars. Construction is expected to begin this coming summer.

In the industrial sector of the property market, plans have been announced for a 16-acre site in Peartree Lane, Dudley, in the recently announced Blackbrook Valley enterprise zone, in the West Midlands. The developer is Crackley, the property investment subsidiary of the Glynwed organization. The site, which is to be developed over the next three years, will be known as the Peartree Industrial Park and will ultimately provide over 250,000 sq ft of new factory and warehouse premises to be offered for sale or let.

The first phase of the scheme, which may start in July, will comprise ten units ranging from 4,500 sq ft up to 24,500 sq ft and containing in all some 85,000 sq ft of usable floor area. Planning permission has been applied for and the architect is Peter Hing and Jones, of Birmingham. Edwards Bigwood and Bewlay, of Birmingham and London, have advised Crackley throughout and are sole letting agents.

Due to be ready for occupation next month is a new industrial scheme being carried out by St Martins Property Corporation in Wandsworth, London, SW17. Known as the Elms Industrial Estate, the scheme is in an established industrial area at the junction of Garratt Lane and Summerstown. It will provide a total of 78,850 sq ft of space in one warehouse and three factory units, each with integral offices. Factory units are 16,600 sq ft, 17,650 sq ft and 19,700 sq ft with clear span working space.

The warehouse provides 24,900 sq ft and is planned in two bays. Letting is through Grant and Partners, who are quoting rents of £3.50 a sq ft a year exclusive.

Two small industrial or warehouse schemes are planned by the Hunting Gate group. One is in the group's headquarters town of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, where three units from 1,480 sq ft are planned on an industrial estate in Wilbury Way. The site is a former residential plot at the entrance to the estate and the units are expected to be completed in July.

The other scheme is in the county town of Bedford, where units will be from 1,356 sq ft. They will be the last phase in a Hunting Gate industrial estate off Woburn Road, Kempston. Completion here is also scheduled for July.

Gerald Ely



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PERSONAL CHOICE

David Dixon as Ford Prefect in the first of a six-part television adaptation of the successful radio series The Hitch-Hikers Guide to the Galaxy (BBC 2, 9.30 pm)

● Twelve months ago the Russians invaded Afghanistan to a *chorus of condemnation from the rest of the world.* Today they are still there despite sanctions and strong pressures from outraged free countries. Tonight, Panorama's Whatever Happened to Afghanistan? (BBC 1, 8.10 pm) looks at what effect this past year has had on both the Afghan and the occupying Russian. From the Afghanistan/Pakistan border Jeremy Paxman reports on the price that Russia has paid for the occupation of the fiercely independent nation in terms of diplomacy and military expenditure. He examines the effectiveness of the rebel guerrillas and reports on the plight of the million refugees who have fled their country to Pakistan. With the help of exclusive film and photographs from Kabul plus interviews with those who left the city he pieces together what life is like for both the invader and the invaded.

● The enormously successful and award-winning radio programme The Hitch-Hikers Guide to the Galaxy has been adapted in six parts for television (BBC 2, 9.00 pm). Basically, it is a comic science fiction romp which begins with the destruction of the world and follows the adventures of a survivor, Arthur Dent (played by Simon Jones) and his friend from the planet Betelgeuse, Ford Prefect (David Dixon) on their trip around the heavens. The script for this series has undergone only minor alterations from the radio version and the description of the characters encountered on the hike are faithfully reproduced. It is an unusual science fiction fantasy that should appeal to the non sci-fi fan as well as the Cognoscenti.

● The Troubles (10.30 pm) ITV's answer to Robert Kee's history of Ireland begins its five-part run tonight with an account of how Britain conquered Ireland and repopulated the north-east corner with Protestants. Written and produced by Richard Broad and Ian Stafford, the series does not offer solutions but explains the events of the past four hundred years. A broad selection of views of both Catholic and Protestant are featured and archive film, some of it being shown for the first time on television, together with eye witness accounts of some of the important events in Irish history are joined together by Rosalie Crutchley, the narrator.

● There is an art in writing for pantomime and a long list of do's and dont's steeped in superstition make it harder than is imagined. We can learn the secret of writing this particular form of entertainment when, on Kaleidoscope (Radio 4, 9.30 pm), Michael Billington talks to John Morley who has written over 100 pantomime scripts.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

12.45 pm News.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: In the first of a series of six films exploring Japan, Donny MacLeod explores the wonders of Tokyo in the company of the Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy. 1.45 Mister Men: Cartoon (r). Closedown at 2.00.
3.15 Songs of Praise: James O'Hara introduces the programme from Hope Park Church, St Andrews, Fife (shown yesterday at 6.40 pm). 3.55 Play School (shown earlier on BBC 2). 4.20 Laurel and Hardy: The first of a new cartoon series. 4.25 Jackanory: Colin Jeavons tells the tale of Grimm Grange by William Browning.
4.40 Playhouse: Alice Through The . . . by Robin Miller. A young girl's dream comes true when she magically walks through the television set into the studio where her favourite programme is being recorded. Lindsay-Jane Bartlett plays Alice and Sheila Steafel, Miss Scarlet the producer.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround: World news for children presented in an intelligent and non-patronizing way. 5.05 Blue Peter: Sarah Greene tells the story of the theft, thirty years ago, of the Coronation Stone from Westminster Abbey. 5.35 Ivor the Engine by Oliver Postgate (r).
5.40 News read by Kenneth Kendall. 5.55 New Year on Nationwide: Regional news followed by a special appearance of HRH Prince Charles to mark the launch of the International Year of Disabled People. In addition, Hugh Scully presents his weekly investigation into bureaucratic abuse, Watchdog.
6.55 Triangle: The first of a 26 part serial about a North Sea passenger and freight ferry sailing between Felixstowe, Gothenburg and Amsterdam. The series was filmed entirely on location on a vessel plying the same route. Starring Kate O'Mara, Michael Craig and Larry Lamb.
7.20 Star Trek: Captain Kirk finds a serious state of affairs when he lands in Strato City (r).
8.10 Panorama: Whatever Happened to Afghanistan? Jeremy Paxman reports from the Afghanistan-Pakistan border on what has happened to the country in the year following the Soviet invasion (see Personal Choice).
9.00 News read by Angela Rippon.
9.25 Film: Victory at Entebbe (1976) starring Burt Lancaster and Anthony Hopkins with Julius Harris as the benighted Idi Amin. One of the versions rushed out by film makers to immortalize the daring exploits of the Israeli armed forces in rescuing Jews held hostage at the airport in Entebbe, Uganda, in June 1976.
11.50 News headlines.

Regions

1.45 am-2.00 Pili Pala. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.55-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-9.10 To Serve Them All My Days (Part 11). 11.50 News and weather. Scotland: 12.40 pm-12.45 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.50 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 3.53 pm-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 6.20-6.55 Land 'N' Larder. 11.50 News and weather. England: 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines.

BBC 2

11.00 am Play School: Today's presenters are Floella Benjamin and Johnny Ball. Sam Kydd tells the story of Mr Bits and Pieces' Lucky Dip by Frances Lindsay. Closedown at 11.25.
5.40 pm Laurel and Hardy* Stan and Ollie join the circus folk in the 1932 film The Chimp.
6.05 Michael Strogoff: A dramatized seven part serial based on the novel by Jules Verne set in Tsarist Russia (r).
7.00 Something Else: This is the last of the seven programmes made by young people for young people and it comes from the London *Borough of Hammersmith. Musical* guests are Adam and the Ants and Linx.
7.45 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.55 When the Bough Breaks: A new series, introduced by John Thaw, for parents who are concerned about the way they treat their young children.
8.10 Gilbert O'Sullivan: The first television "special" by the popular singer/songwriter for five years features special guest, singer Barbara Dickson.
9.00 The Hitch-Hikers Guide to the Galaxy by Douglas Adams. The first in a six part adaptation of the successful radio series, starring Simon Jones and David Dixon. In this episode Arthur Dent, after *the destruction of Earth, escapes* to outer space with his new-found friend from the planet Betelgeuse (see Personal Choice).
9.30 Horizon: Spend and Prosper—a portait of John Maynard Keynes. With Quentin Bell, J. K. Galbraith and Dame Ninette de Valois. The narrator is Paul Vaughan.
10.20 Maestro: Frank Keating talks to Tommy Farr about his life from the early mining days to the heady heights of fighting for the heavyweight boxing championship of the world.
10.50 Newsnight: The stories behind the news that made today's headlines brought by Peter Snow, Charles Wheeler, John Tusa and Peter Hobday. The programme *ends at 11.40.*

THAMES

9.30 am Show-jumping with Harvey Smith: This morning he tells his class how to walk a course before an event (r). 9.55 Animated Classics: The story of Cyrano de Bergerac with the voice of Jose Ferrer (r). 10.40 Wilderness Alive: A look at the wildlife that lives by the Colorado river. 11.30 Bailey's Bird: Freelance pilot Bailey helps to trace an ancient royal road. 11.55 The Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo: Cartoon (r). 12.00 Button Moon: Adventures of a suburban astronaut. 12.10 pm Rainbow: Educational puppets.
12.30 Women Rule OK: Liz Fox this week talks to women who explain how they overcome the isolation of being alone in the house all day.
1.00 News read by Peter Sissons.
1.20 Thames News.
1.30 Farmhouse Kitchen with Dorothy Sleightholme and Grace Hugill. The last programme in the present series includes making pig's head brawn and pilchard pizza.
2.00 The Riordans: Drama series about life in an Irish rural community.
2.30 Film: Kenner (1970) starring Jim Brown as the vengeful sailor searching for the man who killed his partner. The action is in and around Bombay.
4.15 Doctor Snuggles: Cartoon adventures of an optimistic inventor. The voices are Peter Ustinov, Olwen Griffiths and John Challis. 4.20 The Sooty Show with Matthew Corbett. 4.45 The Book Tower: Tom Baker with a review of the latest books for children.
5.15 Money-Go-Round with Joan Shenton and Tony Bastable. In this evening's programme journalist Lyn Faulds-Wood goes shopping for fakes, Anne Clements looks at two slimming clinics, Eleanor Stephens plays with some Christmas toys and the Consumers' Association analyse some of the latest crop of holiday brochures.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.
6.30 Hart of the Yard: Ron Moody plays the bumbling Detective Inspector from Scotland Yard seconded to the New York Police Department.
7.00 Wish You Were Here with Judith Chalmers and Chris Kelly. The first in a new holiday information series sees Judith in Hongkong and Chris in Thailand, first *in Bangkok and then at the resort of Pattaya Beach.*
7.30 Coronation Street: The two new grannies, Ivy Tilsley and Audrey Potter, find something new to squabble over. 8.00 Shelley: Comedy series about an intelligent out-of-work young man starring Hywel Bennett and Belinda Sinclair.
8.30 World in Action: The Secret in South Wales takes a look at the manufacturing of television sets and at one factory in particular where the products are said to be as good as Japanese sets, and produced just as cheaply. Another in the occasional series in The State of Britain.
9.00 The Sweeney: The first in a series of 12 repeats about the crime fighting Flying Squad starring John Thaw and Dennis Waterman.
10.00 News.
10.30 The Troubles: The first of a five-part series explaining the background to the troubles in Ulster narrated by Rosalie Crutchley (see Personal Choice).
11.30 The Monte Carlo Show: Exciting entertainment introduced by Patrick Wayne, son of the late John, with guest singer Cher.
12.25 am Close with William Rees-Mogg reading from Bishop Berkeley's Alciphron.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 Serial: Bartleby, by Herman Melville (1).
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: Good Investments, by Celia Dale.
11.00 News.
11.05 A Prophet at the Microphone.
11.50 Poetry Please†
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Old Took's Almanac.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: Ice, by Max Williams.†
4.35 Just the Job.
4.45 Serial: There Came Both Mist and Snow, by Michael Innes (1).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Fat Man in Italy (5).†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 News Quiz of the Year.†
7.50 Play: Matilda's England, by William Trevor.†
9.30 Kaleidoscope (see Personal Choice).
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 Serial: Lord Jim, by Joseph Conrad (1).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Music at Night: Strauss.†
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.

VHF
10.30 am-10.45 Listen With Mother.
11.00 pm-11.30 Study on 4: World Powers in the 20th century.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Sibelius, Schubert, Tchaikovsky.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Arne, Hummel, Gluck, Britten.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Mozart (incl. Sym. 25).†
10.00 Quartet, piano (Edinburgh/Woodward), pt 1: Mendelssohn, Gal.†
10.40 Interval reading.
10.45 Quartet, piano, pt 2: Shostakovich (Quintet).†
11.20 Bournemouth SO/Seaman, pt 1: Bach, Mayer.†
11.55 Interval reading.
12.05 pm BSO, pt 2: Brahms (Sym. 1).†
1.00 News.
1.05 Violin, piano (Kovacic/Schiff—live from St John's): Bach, Schoenberg (Fantasy), Schubert.†
2.05 Matinée Musicale.†
3.05 Clarinet, songs: Schumann, Sullivan, Gurney, Warlock, Arnold, Giampieri, S. Nash, A. Gibbs.†
4.00 New Records: Bach, Haydn (Creation, pt 1).†
4.55 News
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 BBC Northern SO/Amy, pt 1: Berlioz, Cowie (L'or de la trompette d'été—1st perf). Berg.†
7.55 Interval reading.
8.00 BBCNSO, pt 2: Debussy (Images).†
8.45 Conversations with Artists: Beryl Cook.
9.30 Sinfonietta/Atherton etc: Webern (incl Cantata 2).†
9.50 Jazz in Britain.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Britten.†
AMES 2-1

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Bob Kilbey.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm Ray Moore.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 Folk on 2.† 9.02 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 Movie Quiz. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Steve Wright. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.32 Dave Lee Travis. 4.32 Peter Powell. 7.00 David Bowie. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.02 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):—
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Dancers of the Renaissance. 8.30 Thirty-Minute Theatre. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from an Observer. 9.20 Theatre Call. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 D. J. Roundtable. 10.15 Take One. 10.30 Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 New Waves. 11.30 Fiesta. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 The Pop Programme. 2.00 A Touch of Genius. 2.30 Ramble. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 5.15 Europa. 5.30 A Hour for Mr Blowers. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 Europa. 9.30 A Touch of Genius. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Short Story. 11.30 D. J. Roundtable. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 The Second Sowing on the Colour of the Snow. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Fiesta. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Ulster
As Thames except: Starts 10.00 am Adventures of Sir Edmund Hillary. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Film: Fury at Gunsight Pass (David Brian). 3.45 Money-Go-Round. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

Westward
As Thames except: 9.30 am Amazing Years of Cinema. 9.55 Dinah Saur. 10.10 Chopper Squad. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.42 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.31 News. 10.34 The Troubles. 11.30 Faith for Life.

ATV
As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am Sesame Street. 10.45 History of the Car. 11.10-12.00 Animated Classics. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Nor the Moon by Night (Brenda Lee). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 11.30 News. 11.35-11.50 Something Different.

Yorkshire
As Thames except: 9.30 am Wilkie in Winter. 9.55 Tatters. 10.45 Cartoon. 11.00 Tandarra. 11.55-12.00 Casper the Friendly Ghost. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Knock on Any Door* (Humphrey Bogart). 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Mind Your Language. 11.30-12.00 Jazz.

Channel
As Thames except: Starts 12.30 pm-1.00 Women Rule OK. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Kenner. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.25 Cartoon. 6.30-7.00 Amazing Years of Cinema. 10.28 News. 10.34-11.30 The Troubles.

Grampian
As Thames except: Starts 9.40 am First Thing. 9.45 Kum Kum. 10.10 Chopper Squad. 11.05-12.00 Survival Special. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Geordie (Alastair Sim, Bill Travers). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 11.30 Reflections. 11.35 Palace Presents. 12.30 am North Headlines. 12.35 News.

Border
As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am Survival. 10.10 Inner Space. 10.35 Jabberjaw. 11.00 Tarzan. 11.50-12.00 Larry the Lamb. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: Hijack (David Janssen). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Sound Of . . . 6.30-7.00 Entertainers. 11.30-11.33 News.

Tyne Tees
As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25 News. 9.30 Survival. 9.55 Alphabet. 10.20 Call It Marconi. 10.55 Stars on Ice. 11.20 Home Nursing. 11.50-12.00 Sally and Jake. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: *Holiday Camp* (Flora Robson, Dennis Price). 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30-10.32 News. 11.30 Laverne and Shirley. 12.00-12.05 am Visit of the Wise Men.

Scottish
As Thames except: 9.30 am Vikings of the Sunrise. 10.20 Of Tides and Times. 10.45 Patterns. 11.10 Winter Navigation. 11.25 Target the Impossible. 11.50-12.00 Bubbles. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Situation Hopeless But not Serious (Alec Guinness, Robert Redford). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Scotland To day. 6.30 Take the High Road. 7.30 Now You See It. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.30 am Mannix.

Anglia
As Thames except: 9.30 am Call It Macaroni. 9.55 Rocket Robin Hood. 10.20 Friends of My Friends. 10.45 Animated Classic. 11.35-12.00 Cartoons. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Rawhide* (Tyrone Power, Susan Hayward). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 11.30 It's a Musical World. 12.30 am Christians in Action.

Southern
As Thames except: 9.30 am Beachcombers. 9.55 George Hamilton IV. 10.20-12.00 Film: Go For a Take (Reg Varney). 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Film: Battle of Rogue River (George Montgomery). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Different Strokes. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 12.30 am Weather followed by Just Men.

HTV
As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am Sesame Street. 10.45 Wilderness Alive. 11.35-12.00 Young Country. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Merry-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Rockets Galore (Jeannie Carson). 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 10.28-10.30 News. 11.30-12.25 am Quincy.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffenestri. 4.15-4.20 Cartoon. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos.

Granada
As Thames except: 9.30 am Look at Life. 9.40 Funky Phantom. 10.00 Diary of Civilization. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Anastasia (Ingrid Bergman, Yul Brynner). 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.30-12.30 am Kate Loves a Mystery.

(continued on page 24)

THE TIMES

First Published 1785

"... THE LORD liveth, in truth, in judgment, and in righteousness; and the nations shall bless themselves in him, and in him shall they glory." —Jeremiah 4:2.

BIRTHS

DAVIDSON.—On 2nd January, in Edinburgh, to Jenifer (nee Moir) and Peter—a daughter (Rebecca Noel).

REED.—On 31st December, to Virginia and Anthony of Cranworth House, Cranworth, Thetford, Norfolk—a son (Julius).

WALSH. — On December 28th to Charlotte (nee Jessop) and Tony a son (Guy) brother for Rachel.

WHITEHOUSE.—On 1st January, to Elizabeth (nee Dinsmore) and Paul—a daughter (Frances Victoria Chapple).

DEATHS

ARBUTHNOT.—On January 2nd, Helen Marion M.B.E., peacefully at Horsham. Memorial service at Horsham Parish Church, 3 p.m. Wednesday, January 7th, followed by cremation. No flowers, donations if desired to Disabled Living Foundation.

BANNER.—On January 2, 1981, peacefully at her home in Buckhurst Hill, Vera Eileen, much loved mother of Joyce, David and John and adored grandmother of Rupert and Zoe. Funeral at 11.15 a.m. Friday, January 9 at Christ Church, Wanstead. Flowers to W. English and Co. 190 George Lane, E.18.

BEST.—On 3rd January, very peacefully, Margaret E. A., widow of Harry, mother of Jill, Suzanne and Paul, loved grandmother and great grandmother.

BRIDGES.—On December the 31st, at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, after a long illness, borne with great courage, Margaret dearly beloved wife of Robin and mother of Philip, Jocelyn and Emma and stepmother of Carol and Gabrielle. Cremation at Putney Vale Crematorium at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, January 7th. Flowers and enquiries to A. France and Son. 01-405 4901.

BROOKING.—On December 30th 1980, in a car accident, Allan John of Blackwicket, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol. Dearly loved husband of Audrey and father of Nick, Philippa and Steve. Private cremation. No flowers please by his request. A thanksgiving service to be held in Bristol later. Donations to League of Friends, Castle Hospital, Okehampton, Devon or a local hospital charity.

BROWN.—On December 31st, 1980, peacefully, after a long illness at Romsey, Hampshire, Anne Robson, aged 75 years (formally of Sheffield Royal Infirmary), beloved sister of the late Molly Rees and of Sylvia and Elizabeth Ford-Smith, private cremation. No flowers or letters please.

CLIFFORD.—On Tuesday, December 30th, 1980, Alice Crosley, at home after a long illness, courageously borne. Funeral service at Medway Crematorium, on Wednesday, 7th January, at 2.15 p.m. Family flowers only.

[...]

DEATHS

POWELL-EVANS, BROTHER OWEN MBE, SSF.—Priest January 1st 1981, peacefully in the 41st year of his profession at Hilfield Friary, 1st Headmaster, St Francis School, Hooke. Funeral Friday January 9th 12 noon. At Hilfield Friary, Dorchester DT2 7BE.

PRIOR.—In December 1980, in Surfer's Paradise, Australia, Helen Fullarton, widow of James Templer Prior, late of Castle Douglas, Scotland and Hongkong. Mother of Alan and Rosemary, grandmother of Frances, Hugh, Brett and Angus.

SCHAUFELBERG.—On 30th December, at Dagenham Hospital, in her 90th year, Kathleen (nee Campbell), wife of the late Ernest Schaufelberg. Cremation on Thursday, 8th January, at 2.20 p.m., at the City of London Crematorium, Aldersbrook Road, E.12. Flowers and enquiries to West & Coe, 630 Rainham Road South, Dagenham. Tel. 01-592 0164.

SMITHERS.—On New Year's Day, peacefully at home, Rupert Langley, much loved husband of Di and father of Joanna, Julian, Robin and Olivia. Cremation private. Family flowers only. At his request there will be no memorial service and no letters please.

STEWARD.—On Friday, January 2nd, peacefully at home, Oxford Lodge, Henley, Herbert Richard Percy (Dick), aged 62, dearly loved brother of Barbara. Cremation private. Funeral Henley Parish Church, 12 noon, Wednesday, January 7th. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to Leander Club, Henley.

WATT. — On 31st December 1980, suddenly Gerald Gordon, aged 60, of Havenwood, Oak Farm Lane Fairseat, Sevenoaks, Kent, dearly loved husband of Anne and dearly loved father, beloved by many friends. Cremation on Thursday January 8th, 11 am at Medway Crematorium, Chatham, Kent. Sprays only please.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

COGHILL.—On Thursday, 29th January, a memorial service for the Late Professor Nevill Coghill will be held in the University Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, at 2.30 p.m.

KERR.—A Requiem Memorial Mass will be said for Mrs Andrew Kerr at the Brompton oratory, London, on Tuesday, January 13th at 11 am.

KINGHAM.—A thanksgiving service will be held for Ann Kingham at St. Michael's Church, Chester Square, London, S.W.1, on Friday, 16th January, at 2.30 p.m. The funeral took place privately on Friday, 12th December, at St. Michael's Church, Lingen, Herefordshire.

KYTE.—A memorial service for Brig. Eric Frank Kyte will be held at Lechlade Parish Church, Gloucestershire, on Saturday, 17th January, at 12 noon.

A SERVICE of thanksgiving for the life and work of the late John William Aldren Turner, M.D., F.R.C.P., will be held on Wednesday, 14th January, 1981, at 12.30 p.m., in the Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, Smithfield Gate, London, E.C.1.

[...]

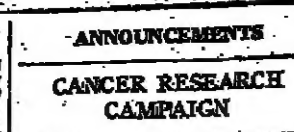
IN MEMORIAM

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS



CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

Where more of your money goes on research. The campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity, and is the largest supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer. Please help with a legacy, donation, interest free loan or gift "In Memoriam". Cancer Research Campaign, Dept. TX2, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AR.

AFTER the hustle & bustle of Christmas and New Year, why not take a break—explore parts of Britain and Ireland you've never seen before or revisit places with happy memories—Don't miss The Times "Holidays in Gt. Britain and Ireland" feature, commencing January 3rd, and appearing every Saturday until May 16th.

ART GALLERY requires Assistant —See Non-Sec. today.

WELCOME BACK G.T., show them how it's done.—Love, Belle.

EXPERIENCED COUPLE required for Mayfair residence.—See Domestic Sits. today.

LADY MONTAGUE of Beaulieu requires Governess/companion.—See Domestic Sits.

ARE YOU A RUINED MAIDEN ? Ruined Castle req. See property wanted.

PROVENCAL Farmhouse, monthly. Let until May. See Hols & Villas.

WOULD Peta Classey who painted The Waterside Inn at Bray in 1977 or anyone knowing her whereabouts please contact Mrs. Rhonnie Joyce at Felix Rosenstiel's, Widow & Son Ltd., Fine Art Publishers, on 01-352 3551.

IF SURGERY has ever helped you—would you now consider helping others in similar circumstances ? The Royal College of Surgeons of England is responsible for maintaining standards throughout the country which are unsurpassed anywhere in the world. It also undertakes research projects in fields such as anaesthesia, arthritis, asthma, birth defects, blindness, cancer, dental decay, organ transplantation, and thrombosis. It is an independent organization financed largely through gifts. Your donation, covenant or legacy will help keep Britain in the forefront of surgery and will be gratefully received by the Appeal Secretary, Royal College of Surgeons of England, 35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PN. (Registered Charity No. 212808.)

ST JUDE.—With grateful thanks. B.

TEDDY BEAR DELIVERIES ? Our friendly 7ft Teddy Bear delivers champagne etc., See Services.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

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[...]

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[...]

UK HOLIDAYS

SHORT LETS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

[...]

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,415

ACROSS

1 Last of the strange mishaps caused by stress (8).
6 Hell-hound consumed? (3-3).
9 Gunman in hiding—a sportsman? (6).
10 Cilla and Ena form a union (8).
11 Give horse a drink in Japan (8).
12 He painted one in Saturn's moon (6).
13 Condition rotten last month? Yes (5).
14 Examination in this subject could be an acid test (9).
17 Suitable words on the occasion of retirement (4, 5).
19 Facial adornment of My Fair Lady ? Not as staged ! (5).
22 A little cash on account for I *ac* (6).
23 Position a chairman has, nevertheless (8).
24 Nothing doing in court proceedings (8).
25 Here the charges are necessarily small (6).
26 Odd way old Ted might walk? (6).
27 Glasses falling? (8).

DOWN

2 Nun made to appear unusually worldly (7).
3 Such a random drive finds by chance a bunker (9).
4 Some Guardsmen find it cold (6).
5 A tasty old tale from the bull-ring? (7, 8).
6 Me in the middle of the game (4-4).
7 His drawing-room is for work not leisure (7).
8 Appearance of Iago's monster (5-4).
13 Opinionated type got mad with its alteration (9).
15 Does this plant grow apace? (9).
16 Harsh speech raises help to ethnic group (8).
18 Where in Linden Lea to find a sea-monster (not easy) (7).
20 Holder of stock than ran expensive in France (7).
21 Not the kind carried by the powder-monkey (6).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,414

UK HOLIDAYS



PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

JANUARY SALES ! SKIING

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[...]

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31 January, 1981

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(continued on page 23)

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